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30,244 *R PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MAY 10-11, 1980 Established 1887

...THER — PARIS: Saturday, fair. Temps. 3-16 (37-61F). LONDON: Saturday, cloudy. Temps. 5-15 (41-59F). ...cloudy. CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Saturday, ...p. 10-20 (50-68). FRANKFURT: Saturday, partly ...p. 5-16 (41-61F). NEW YORK: Saturday, fair. Temps. ...

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE 14

...arter Says Detente ...emains Goal, but ...ites Russian Peril

By Robert C. Sinor

...INGTON, May 9 (IHT) — President Carter, outlining his foreign ...jectives, said today that detente with the Soviet Union remains a ...al, but that it would be a "historic error" for the world to underes... the threat posed by the Soviet presence in Afghanistan.

...peech to the World Affairs Council in Philadelphia, Mr. Carter laid ...at was characterized by aides as the hard line that Secretary of ...mmd Muskie will take in his meeting with Soviet Foreign Minis... Gromyko in Vienna next week.

Mr. Carter said the intervention in Afghanistan and the concomitant threats to Pakistan, Iran and the Gulf region was "the most serious long-term strategic challenge since the Cold War began" and warned that "to underestimate the magnitude of that challenge would constitute an historic error — an error with probably historic consequences."

It was the president's first public speaking engagement outside Washington since Iranian militants seized hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran Nov. 4. Until last week, Mr. Carter said that he would not leave the White House for political appearances until all the hostages had been freed.

"We will not rest until our fellow Americans held captive in Iran ... are safe and free," Mr. Carter said today, but he left open the option of further use of military force.

Mr. Carter outlined five objectives for U.S. policy, which he said must be based on the fusion of moral principles founded on human rights and "the preservation of American military strength that is second to none."

He listed the objectives as:

- Promotion of economic and political solidarity among the Western allies, which he described as "the touchstone of our foreign policy," without which the world may "degenerate into disorder."
- Establishment of a constructive and cooperative relationship with the Third World.
- Continued efforts to bring peace to the Middle East and "other troubled areas of the world."
- Defense of our strategic interests, "especially those now threatened in southwest Asia."
- Advancement of arms control and detente.

However, almost all of these ob-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Associated Press

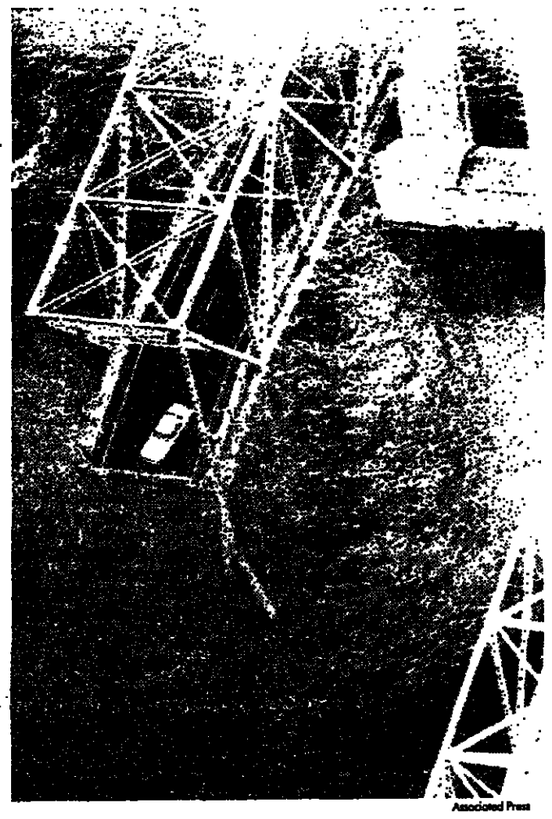
U.S. Bridge Rammed by Ship; 31 Die

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., May 9 (UPI) — A 608-foot phosphate freighter fighting hurricane-force winds struck the Sunshine Skyway Bridge between St. Petersburg and Bradenton early today, ripping down a section of the 864-foot center span and knocking a Greyhound bus and several cars into Tampa Bay. At least 31 persons died.

A survivor was rescued from the 44-foot-deep ship channel beneath the high-rise bridge. The 21 bus passengers and their driver and the occupants of at least two cars were trapped inside their vehicles and drowned. Passengers of a car dangling off the southbound lane of the bridge were rescued, but divers at first were not allowed into the water near the bus because the car was hanging overhead.

"I doubt there are any more survivors," said a Coast Guard spokesman.

The freighter Summit Venture, of Liberian registry, was heading into Tampa Bay at 7:38 a.m. to pick up a load of phosphate when it crashed into the southbound span of twin-span bridge while battling 80-knot winds and a driving rain.



Associated Press

Sadat Breaks Off Talks On Palestinians' Rule

CAIRO, May 9 (UPI) — President Anwar Sadat has indefinitely broken off Egypt's negotiations with Israel over Palestinian autonomy, apparently because of remarks by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin that the Egyptians felt amounted to a threat.

Egyptian Premier Mustapha Khalil said in a telephone interview today that besides the Begin remarks, there was an absence of progress in the negotiations.

Mr. Khalil said Mr. Sadat is expected to announce his next move in the deadlock when he addresses parliament on Wednesday.

In Tel Aviv, Defense Minister Ezer Weizman today expressed hope that the three-way negotiations would resume and said the *two sides would remain in contact* on the issue.

The freeze was announced late last night, a few hours after Mr. Sadat conferred separately at the Suez Canal city of Ismailia with U.S. Middle East envoy Sol Linowitz and Mr. Weizman.

"There is dissatisfaction in Egypt at the pace of the autonomy talks," Mr. Weizman said today. "My feeling was that Sadat expected something more tangible from the autonomy talks. I believe they will resume at a later stage, but I don't know when."

In Washington, the State Department today expressed hope that the talks can be resumed in Cairo after "a relatively brief pause." Spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said Mr. Linowitz had returned to Washington to confer with President Carter and Secretary of State Edmund Muskie on the last round of the negotiations.P The talks have produced very little since they began more than 11 months ago, with May 26 as the target date for completion. The Egyptian freeze practically ruled out a successful conclusion by that date.

"The main reason for this decision was the *situation created by* Mr. Begin's latest statements on the negotiations," Mr. Khalil said, referring to remarks by the Israeli leader on the major issue of who will control security in the occupied West Bank and Gaza once the 1.1 million Palestinians living there achieve autonomy.

Mr. Begin Tuesday told the annual convention of the liberal wing of his ruling Likud bloc: "Security in Judea, Samaria [West Bank] and Gaza must be *in the hands of Israel* and in no one else's . . . Whoever wants agreement with us must accept this principle."

Mr. Khalil indicated that this was a virtual ultimatum to Egypt, which insists that the projected self-governing authority be given full control of internal security.

"Mr. Begin, in effect, was telling us that security must remain solely in Israel's hands or else the negotiations cannot continue," Mr. Khalil said. "President Sadat resented this even though he has not spoken about Mr. Begin's remarks publicly."

Mr. Khalil confirmed that the freeze would cover both ministerial and ambassadorial talks. "It's a complete stop," he said.

The premier said Mr. Sadat would consult with his top aides and await reaction to the decision from Mr. Begin and Mr. Carter before announcing Cairo's next move, "most probably *in his parliament* speech May 14."

Mr. Khalil said the freeze also was prompted by lack of progress at the latest round of ministerial talks at the Tel Aviv suburb of Herzliya that ended Tuesday.

In another development, Mr. Weizman denied today a published report quoting him as calling for negotiations with a radical Palestinian group in the West Bank that has ties to the Palestine Liberation Organization. He called the report "a pack of lies."

UN Calls On Israelis To Readmit 3 Arabs

By Bernard D. Nossiter

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 9 (NYT) — The United States abstained yesterday as the 14 other members of the Security Council approved a resolution calling on Israel to undo its "illegal" deportation of three West Bank Arab leaders.

The U.S. decision to abstain was made despite criticism by the State Department of the Israeli action at the time.

The brief resolution had been carefully tailored to meet several U.S. objections. Nevertheless, the administration ordered William vanden Heuvel, the deputy chief delegate, not to support the measure. He said it lacked balance since it did not refer to the guerrilla attack that led to the expulsions.

In private, officials made clear that President Carter's election concerns were overriding in the decision to abstain. Israeli diplomats here and in Washington had pressed for a U.S. veto.

The resolution expresses "deep *concern" over Israel's expulsion of* Mayor Faad Kawasme of Hebron, Mayor Mohammed Milhem of Halhoul and Sheikh Rajab Tamimi, a Moslem judge from Hebron. The document calls upon Israel "as occupying power, to rescind these illegal measures" and "facilitate the immediate return of the expelled Palestine leaders."

Deported After Attack

Israel deported the three to Lebanon last Saturday after Palestinian Arabs in Hebron hurled grenades and fired into a group of Jews returning from religious services, killing 6 and wounding 16.

The State Department said Tuesday that Israel had shown no direct link between the three Arab leaders and the Hebron attack. Moreover, the government observed, the three had been denied right of appeal against the expulsion order.

Israeli diplomats at the United Nations said Prime Minister Menachem Begin would ignore the Security Council action.

An earlier draft had cited a resolution adopted unanimously on March 1, rebuking Israel for its policy of extending settlements into the *territories conquered in the 1967* war. Two days later, Mr. Carter said that the U.S. vote had been a mistake because the document referred to Jerusalem as among the occupied territories. So the U.S. delegation yesterday persuaded other council members to delete the reference to the March statement.

The first version of yesterday's document also "deplored" the "arbitrary measures taken by the government of Israel." The United States found this language offensive and it, too, was abandoned.

The concessions were apparently made to avert a U.S. veto.

The meeting was as brief as the resolution, with council members forgoing their usual set-piece speeches. The United States and the Soviet Union alone explained their positions. Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization also spoke after the balloting.

Yehuda Blum, the Israeli delegate, denounced the resolution as "an act of hypocrisy and selective conscience." The deported Arab leaders, he said, had been "actively and systematically engaged in inciting the local Arab population to acts of violence." They were expelled "only after their words and activities led to bloodshed."

The PLO representative, Zehdi Labib Terzi, compared the expulsion of the Arabs to "Nazi behavior in occupied Europe." He said Israel's action meant, "You have no right to freedom of thinking or freedom of speech."

Mr. Terzi indicated that the three might attempt to return to their West Bank towns. If Israel bars them, he said, the council should meet again. This suggests that the PLO intends to dramatize the affair *repeatedly in the UN.*

Mr. vanden Heuvel said that the council, in recent weeks, had demonstrated its inability to "achieve a constructive and balanced result" because it "has been unable to condemn the murder of Israeli citizens." However, he reiterated the government's position that the deportations were illegal.

This was the fourth time in 10 weeks that the PLO has succeeded in bringing measures before the Security Council.

Opposition Asks Martial Law End In South Korea

SEOUL, May 9 (UPI) — Two leading opposition politicians urged the government today to lift martial law, while anti-government student demonstrations continued in Seoul and other areas.

Kim Young Sam, head of the major opposition New Democratic Party, asked the caretaker government of President Choi Kyu Hah to complete by the end of this year all measures aimed at establishing a more democratic system in South Korea.

Mr. Kim defended the student demonstrations as "an inevitable step toward democracy" and said the government should immediately end the six-month martial law in an effort to ease the political situation.

An influential nonparty opposition leader, Kim Dae Jung, asked *the government to disclose details* of its plans, to end public skepticism about the government's political neutrality. He also asked the government to lift martial law and stop moves to work out a constitutional draft of its own.

Tokyo Had Rejected Rise to $35 a Barrel

Japan Said to Accept New Iran Oil Price

TOKYO, May 9 (AP) — The Japanese government has retreated in its oil price dispute with Iran and authorized oil importers to pay the $35 a barrel demanded by Iran for oil that was shipped to Japan in April, oil industry sources said today.

The sources said the government may eventually decide to allow the 12 companies buying crude oil from Iran to accept the $35 price, an increase of $2.50, permanently. But they said negotiations between the National Iranian Oil Co. and the Japanese companies are still stalled and there is no indication that they will resume soon.

After Tokyo ordered Japanese companies last month to reject the price increase, Iran announced that it was suspending sales to the companies. U.S. officials in Washington hailed the Japanese action as support for the U.S. campaign to get the American hostages in Iran released. But Japan insisted that the price *dispute was purely an* economic matter.

Tokyo did pledge to join the European Common Market in sanctions against Iran if significant progress was not made toward the release of the hostages by May 17. In retaliation, the Iranian government threatened to nullify long-term contracts for 530,000 barrels of crude oil a day. Japan obtained 13 percent of its oil from Iran last year.

Oil industry sources said the Ministry of International Trade and Industry told the 12 importing companies to pay the $35 price for 10.5 million barrels of oil shipped to Japan from April 1 to April 20. They said the ministry told the companies to keep the decision secret. *News reports* said the government still opposes the increased price and has told the companies to delay payment as long as they can in the hope that a lower price can be negotiated.

Mission Blamed

TAIF, Saudi Arabia, May 9 (UPI) — Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi oil minister, has blamed the aborted U.S. rescue mission in Iran for OPEC ministers' failure to agree on a strategy for phased price rises over the next decade.

Ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries worked on the planned agreement for two days, but the conference broke up yesterday with three members — believed to be Iran, Libya and Algeria — urging a continued policy of charging what the market will bear.

Mr. Yamani told the Saudi press agency, "I used to believe we could get back to a unified price when we meet in Algeria this June, but that hope is beginning to fade, considering the present increase in oil market prices as a result of the military operation in Iran and countries being scared that something might happen to interrupt the flow of oil.

"This decreases the possibility that prices will be unified at Algiers," *he said, without explaining* how the rescue mission influenced OPEC ministers.

Africans Stress Need for Aid at Summit in Nice

NICE, May 9 (Reuters) — Developing African countries face economic disaster unless they receive more effective and generous aid, leaders of the continent warned as they began a summit meeting with France here today.

French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing promised 25 leaders, mainly French-speaking, that his government's aid programs would keep up with inflation and France would be "an untiring advocate" for Africa among the Western industrialized countries.

The summit, the seventh of a series held alternately in France and Africa, marked the 20th anniversary of independence for most of France's former colonies in Africa.

Main themes of the summit were the impact on African economies of the energy crisis and the high price of oil, finding guaranteed and stable markets for raw materials, and food production self-sufficiency for African nations.

Mugabe, Thatcher Meet

LONDON, May 9 (UPI) — Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe conferred today with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington in his first visit here since his country's independence last month, a British official spokesman said.

World Leaders, at Tito Rites, Hold 100 Mini-Summits

By R.W. Apple Jr.

BELGRADE, May 9 (NYT) — The official Tanjug news agency called it "the summit of mankind," and Yugoslav politicians said President Tito — a great believer in international meetings — would have been pleased that his funeral provided the occasion for so many leaders to exchange views. But the British, Americans and Chinese would not talk to the Russians.

More than 100 individual meetings took place, beginning Wednesday afternoon and continuing until noon yesterday, when the Yugoslav hero's four-hour funeral began, then resuming yesterday afternoon and continuing into the night. If no decisions of international import were made, progress was reported on some sticky issues in Europe and in Asia.

"We met some new people, stated our case to them and listened to theirs," said one foreign *minister.* "We did in 24 hours what it might have taken us a whole year to do."

But there was no bridging the gulfs that divide the world's main power groups. Neither the United States nor any of its European allies conferred with the Soviet Union, nor did the Soviet Union talk to its rival Communist superpower, China.

"We're told that Brezhnev brought his English interpreter," said Bernard Ingham, spokesman for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain. "We refused to be tempted and so did the United States."

In fact, President Leonid Brezhnev held only two announced meetings, a session yesterday morning with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India, and a brief talk yesterday afternoon with the East Germans. Mr. Brezhnev appeared tired during his stay here, sitting down during much of the funeral ceremony while other visiting kings and princes, presidents and prime ministers stood.

According to an Indian spokesman, Mrs. Gandhi warned the Soviet leader about growing anxiety in nonaligned countries over the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. He in turn reportedly urged India and *Pakistan to settle their differences.* Tass said that the meeting had been marked by "mutual understanding and agreement."

Mrs. Gandhi was among the busiest of the leaders. She talked also with Mrs. Lillian Carter, the president's mother, whom she had met some years ago in India; with Hua Guofeng, the Chinese premier; with President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany and with Mrs. Thatcher. The meeting with Mr. Hua was considered especially interesting in view of the strained relations between India and China since their border war in 1962.

Referring to her country's close links with the Soviet Union, China's principal enemy, Mrs. Gandhi said at a news conference last night that India "believes that friendship with any one nation does not preclude friendship with another."

Mr. Kaunda, whose country's economy was devastated by the war in Rhodesia — now Zimbabwe — explained Zambia's needs to Mrs. Gandhi and also to Mr. Schmidt, Mrs. Thatcher and Vice President Mondale, who headed the U.S. delegation.

U.S. sources said that Mr. Mondale and Treasury Secretary William Miller, also a *member of the delegation,* agreed to bring together a group of U.S. businessmen who might be interested in investing in Zambia and Zimbabwe.

For Mr. Mondale, the key meeting was with Mr. Schmidt yesterday afternoon. The vice president reportedly expressed U.S. doubts about both the timing and the content of the chancellor's proposed visit to Moscow, telling Mr. Schmidt that the United States hoped he would not involve himself in serving as a mediator between East and West.

German Summit

The vice president was said to have been surprised by the attitude taken by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at a meeting Wednesday night. A participant in the meeting said Mr. Ceausescu "took the Soviet position, line for line" about the Afghanistan intervention, despite Bucharest's reputation for policies independent of Moscow's.

Last night, a long-delayed summit took place between Mr. Schmidt and Erich Honecker, the East German leader. The topics, sources in the Bonn delegation said, included not only ways to increase cooperation between the two Germanys but also strategies for keeping alive the spirit of detente.

The meeting was another manifestation of Mr. Schmidt's determination not to let the Afghan crisis wipe out years of work on *improving East-West relations.* Of all the West European leaders, he has backed detente most strongly.

Mrs. Thatcher, who packed eight meetings into a visit of just more than 24 hours, devoted considerable time to an effort to break the deadlock over Britain's contribution to the European Economic Community's budget. Two European summits, the most recent in Luxembourg last month, have failed to resolve the issue, but agreement is now reasonably close.

With Premier Francesco Cossiga of Italy, who currently holds the European presidency under the rotation system, she discussed mechanics. With Mr. Schmidt, she got down to numbers, but her spokesman reported afterwards that the two leaders "didn't advance things an iota."

Other major leaders who met several times were President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan, Prime Minister Raymond Barre of France and Premier Masayoshi Ohira of Japan.

Associated Press

ECUMENICAL TALKS — The Archbishop of Canterbury and Pope John Paul II meet in Accra. Story, Page 3.

U.S. Official Reacts

...SELS, May 9 (Reuters) — ...U.S. official said today ...ning down EEC sanctions ...Iran would nullify their im...

...tions that the EEC might ...existing contracts with Iran ...e against the agreement in ...burg, Richard Cooper, U.S. ...retary of state for economi... said after trade discus... Brussels.

...d the United States had ...ised by the EEC nations' ...to impose economic sanc... We assume that they will ...out," he said, adding that ...ns of existing contracts ...eally gut their commitment ...bourg."

...Trade Commissioner Wil... Aferkamp said at a joint ...ference with Mr. Cooper ...was sure the EEC response ...adequate. He said experts ...the sanctions plan and ...exemptions would report ...eign ministers.

...an Getting Supplies

...IAN, May 9 (Reuters) — ...terials and consumer goods ...ring into Iran's southern ...

...ued on Page 2, Col. 3)

But Denial of Wrongdoing Reiterated

Libya to Remove 4 Men Accused by U.S.

WASHINGTON, May 9 (UPI) — Shortly before the deadline on a U.S. threat to close the Libyan diplomatic mission in Washington, Libya agreed today to remove four men accused by the United States of intimidating Libyan students in America.

The agreement at the State Department ended a five-day standoff in which the Libyans had refused to remove four men whom the administration described as diplomats and who called themselves students.

The State Department had given Libya a deadline of 4:30 p.m. to remove the men. At 3:15, the ranking Libyan diplomat, Ali el-Houderi, and State Department official Peter Constable read a statement saying Libya had decided to recall the men in hopes of "a more satisfactory relationship between the Department of State and the People's Bureau in conformity with our desire for good relations with Libya."

The statement said the four would be out of the country by Sunday, and that Libya had agreed to conclude satisfactory arrangements about the diplomatic status of the other 24 Libyans serving in the mission.

Mr. Houderi said his government had agreed to recall the four — though he denied they had done anything wrong — because "sometimes you need to solve a problem with a compromise." He said they would be allowed some freedom of movement until they left but would be kept under FBI surveillance.

FBI agents said they would be "babysitting" the men until their departure, accompanying them wherever they go.

The United States had pledged to close the Libyan embassy — renamed a "People's Bureau" by the Libyans — and expel all its personnel. FBI agents had stood by to arrest the four men if they left the mission, but State Department officials stressed there were no plans to storm the building.

Libya has contended that the mission is no longer an embassy, although it conducts many embassy functions.

The United States ordered the four men to leave the country within 72 hours last Friday because they were suspected of taking part in a campaign to intimidate opponents of Libyan leader Moamer Qadhafi abroad. Another deadline for Tuesday was set when the Libyans refused to leave.

Libyans Under Surveillance

WASHINGTON, May 9 (NYT) — Government officials said yesterday that federal agents, at the request of the State Department, had placed a group of Libyan citizens under surveillance two months ago because they were suspected of being members of a terrorist squad working for Col. Qadhafi.

FBI agents also have shown to officials of several universities what the agents described as a "hit list" containing the names and addresses of about two dozen students whom the Libyan government was seeking to force to return home.

Federal officials declined to cite the number of Libyans under watch, but strongly implied that there were others besides the two diplomats expelled last week and the four who defied expulsion orders.

Although the four described themselves as students, officials of three universities that the Libyans had claimed to be attending said yesterday that they were not registered as students and have not been for some time.

Libyan students on several college campuses, meanwhile, have told university authorities of threats made against them in an effort to force them to return home. Officials at Colorado State University, for example, said the 65 Libyans studying there were extremely nervous and upset.

State Department officials Wednesday accused the four of taking part in a campaign of harassment and intimidation aimed at forcing the return to Libya of many if not all of the 3,000 or so Libyan students in the United States.

The officials linked the men to an international campaign of terror, orchestrated from Tripoli, that has resulted in the murders of five Libyan dissidents in London, Rome and Valletta, Malta, in the past two months. Reports from Tripoli in recent weeks indicated that hundreds if not several thousand people have been imprisoned as suspected opponents of the Qadhafi regime.

Qadhafi Threatens to Stop Flow of Libyan Oil to U.S.

BEIRUT, May 9 (UPI) — Libyan leader Moamer Qadhafi threatened today to halt Libya's oil exports to the United States and withdraw its assets. The threat, believed to be in reaction to a U.S. expulsion order affecting four Libyans, was made before an apparent settlement was reached in that dispute.

Col. Qadhafi said he was considering similar action against Britain, which also is embroiled in a dispute with Libya over violent intimidation against Qadhafi opponents living abroad.

Libya is the United States' third-largest foreign oil supplier, accounting for about 10 percent of U.S. crude imports.

The Libyan news agency quoted Col. Qadhafi as saying: "Libya is seriously considering imposing an oil embargo on its exports to the United States and Britain and also withdrawing its assets from the two countries."

Col. Qadhafi demanded that West Germany, Britain and Italy pay Libya thousands of millions of dollars in compensation for the North African campaign of World War II or Libya "will confiscate everything which might compensate us our losses and damages," the agency reported.

Britain, which is largely self-sufficient in oil, imports only small amounts from Libya, whose price of nearly $35 per barrel is among the highest in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Libya's oil is of the highest grade.

Col. Qadhafi did not spell out what he wanted from the United States.

His threat was made after State Department officials in Washington yesterday gave four Libyans in the Libyan Embassy 24 hours to leave the United States. A settlement was announced tonight under which the four, who were suspected of participating in efforts to harass Col. Qadhafi's exiled opponents, will return to Libya.

Following the slayings in London of two Libyans, British officials have warned Libya twice that its representatives must obey British law.

Oil industry experts said that a Libyan embargo on crude sales to the United States, on top of the shutoff by Iran, would force the United States to dip into its stockpiles and seek supplies on the spot market — a move that certainly would push world oil prices even higher.

United Press International

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini rests in bed in Tehran before casting his ballot in yesterday's vote for the Islamic parliament.

Khomeini Backs Bani-Sadr On Candidate for Premier

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, May 9 — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini agreed today to endorse President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr's candidate for premier in an apparent victory for Mr. Bani-Sadr's moves to contain his fundamentalist critics.

The 80-year-old Islamic leader gave his assent in a brief statement broadcast by the state radio that said: "In the name of God, it is agreed."

Mr. Bani-Sadr, in a letter to Ayatollah Khomeini, had said that the ayatollah's intervention was necessary "to resolutely counter plots," and the president declared that he also wanted more control of the armed forces and the government-controlled media.

Casts Ballot

The move was announced as Iranians turned out for a second round of voting for the 270-seat Majlis. The parliament is expected to be dominated by Islamic fundamentalists who have indicated they will try to restrict Mr. Bani-Sadr's attempts to broaden his power base.

Under the Islamic Constitution, the premier will head the government, while the president will act as no more than the head of state.

Ayatollah Khomeini cast his ballot for the Majlis at his home in North Tehran. Escorted to the ballot box under heavy guard, the ayatollah was accompanied by his son, Syed Ahmad.

In the first round March 14, voters elected 98 legislators with clear majorities in their districts.

Only 149 seats were to be decided in today's balloting as the government postponed voting for remaining 23 because of irregularities in the first round or because of anti-government unrest in certain areas. The results were not expected to be known until next week.

The Majlis is scheduled to convene in six weeks time, and the ayatollah has said it would decide the fate of the 53 American hostages held by militants in cities around Iran.

Most of the newly elected members who have spoken publicly on the issue have said they favor putting the hostages on trial if the United States does not meet the militants' demand — that the deposed shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, be returned from his exile in Egypt for trial on charges of brutality and corruption.

Meeting in Zurich

Iranian Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, meanwhile, met with Swiss Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert today in Zurich to discuss the U.S.-Iranian crisis. The Swiss have been representing the United States diplomatically since President Carter broke relations with Iran last month.

Mr. Ghotzbadeh said after the meeting that the fate of the U.S. hostages was in the hands of the United States. "Everything depends now on American behavior and the role the United States plays," he said.

Mr. Aubert said the talks had centered on the Swiss mandate for representing U.S. interests in Iran.

Mr. Ghotbzadeh met with UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim in Belgrade yesterday after the funeral of Yugoslav President Tito. Tehran Radio reported that the two discussed the UN investigative commission on Iran, which was formed to help conciliate the U.S.-Iranian confrontation.

Executions Assailed

Amnesty International said in London today that it was deeply shocked by the latest executions in Iran, which this week included seven members of the Baha'i faith and Farokhrou Parsa, an education minister in the shah's government.

The rights organization said it had appealed to Ayatollah Khomeini to commute the death sentence passed on Mrs. Parsa. It has repeatedly called for an end to executions in Iran.

Amnesty said that on the basis of a study of 900 cases it has concluded that many people had been executed after hearings by revolutionary tribunals that did not guarantee a fair trial or the opportunity to prepare or present an adequate defense.

U.S. Official Tells Senate Rescue Attempt Was Legal

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, May 9 (NYT) — A high-ranking State Department official told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday that the attempt last month to rescue the American hostages in Iran was "entirely consistent with both international and domestic law," including the 1973 War Powers Resolution.

Warren Christopher, who was acting as secretary of state before Edmund Muskie was sworn in to that position last night, said the circumstances surrounding the failed rescue operation made it impossible for President Carter to consult with Congress before launching the mission, as some senators have suggested was required under the War Powers Resolution. Mr. Christopher's testimony came in a closed hearing of the committee and was later made public.

Mr. Christopher disclosed, however, that had the first stage of the mission gone successfully, "the president had planned to advise appropriate congressional leaders before the next stage began."

He also reiterated a pledge by Mr. Muskie that the administration would consult with Congress before launching a naval blockade or taking other military action against Iran.

Brown Reticent

"I want to emphasize that the administration does not regard the extraordinary circumstances of this case as a precedent for avoiding consultations with the Congress," Mr. Christopher told the committee.

Meanwhile, in a closed session of the Senate Armed Services Committee yesterday, Secretary of Defense Harold Brown refused to discuss some aspects of the rescue plan. Mr. Brown told reporters, "It is clear that some details of what was planned would, if revealed, compromise our ability to carry out anti-terrorist activities."

Obviously unhappy with Mr. Brown's stand, Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., declared that "We simply do not have before us the answers to questions that bear on the prudence of this project. Without that, how can we discharge our constitutional responsibility?"

In the Armed Services session, both Mr. Brown and the Joint Chiefs of Staff are reported to have responded favorably to a proposal by Sen. John Tower, R-Texas, that they seriously consider forming a single command with all the necessary resources to successfully mount anti-terrorist operations.

'Total Secrecy'

Mr. Christopher told the Foreign Relations Committee that before the rescue mission, presidential legal advisers had decided that consultation with Congress was unnecessary because the War Powers resolution requires such action "in every possible instance."

"The president concluded in this case," Mr. Christopher said, "that the success of the operations and the safety of those involved depended on total surprise" and that only those persons involved in the operation should know about it.

Mr. Christopher said the administration continues to believe that international pressure and isolation should be used to convince the Iranians to end the crisis.

Noting that the Iranian Majlis (parliament), once it starts functioning this summer, is likely to consider the hostage issue, Mr. Christopher said the administration would attempt to persuade "influential elements in Iran through pressures of sanctions and through diplomatic means, that a settlement of the hostage question is essential."

Senate aides reported that some Foreign Relations Committee members, including Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, the committee chairman, argued that such a strategy could lead Iranian authorities to adopt a more intransigent position.

Eulogy by Carter

WASHINGTON, May 9 (UPI) — Overlooking rows of crosses at Arlington National Cemetery, President Carter today eulogized eight American commandos who died in the rescue mission, saying, "I fervently pray that those who are held hostage will be freed without more bloodshed."

The president joined top government officials and families of the eight in a memorial service for the men. Meanwhile, the bodies of the eight were at Dover Air Force Base in Delaware awaiting final identification.

Journalist Survives Ambush in Cambodia

BANGKOK, May 9 (AP) — Wilfred Burchett, an Australian journalist and long-time sympathizer with Vietnam, escaped unharmed from an ambush inside Cambodia where he and an Australian film crew were being escorted by Vietnamese troops, the Bangkok Post reported today.

The crew was saved by the driver of the Vietnamese van, who was badly wounded but drove to the safety of a nearby army base, the newspaper said. It did not identify the ambushers, but noted that the attack occurred in an area frequented by guerrillas loyal to ousted Cambodian Premier Pol Pot.

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Carter, Praising Detente, Warns of Russian Danger

(Continued from Page 1)

jectives were linked in some way with the need to contain Soviet expansionism and the major part of Mr. Carter's address was devoted to a harsh condemnation of the Soviet Union and its intervention in Afghanistan.

"Beyond the violence done to Afghanistan's independence and people, the Red Army troops consolidating their hold there are also taking positions from which Soviet imperialism could be extended more deeply and more dangerously in the politics of this vital area," the president said.

"The Soviets must understand that they cannot recklessly threaten world peace — they cannot commit aggression — and still enjoy the benefits of cooperation with the West. There can be no business as usual in the face of aggression."

In a repetition of a statement made in his Jan. 23 State of the Union message, he also said that "an attempt by any outside force to gain control of the Persian Gulf region will be regarded as an assault on the vital interests of the United States of America and such an assault will be repelled by any means necessary, including military force."

Mr. Carter noted that the well-being of both the United States and its allies is tied to the independence of the region and "we must therefore work together in meeting the challenge we face in common." The president also called on nations within the Gulf area "to cooperate in the preservation of the region's independence and stability."

In calling for further international cooperation in the southwest Asian crises, the president said that the "necessity for common action is dictated . . . by the clear strategic threat" that stems from the Soviet intervention. "A failure to respond convincingly to that contemptuous act of aggression," Mr. Carter added, "would only invite a repetition."

He called on the European allies not to be lulled into a "false belief that somehow Europe can be an island of detente while aggression is carried out elsewhere."

On the question of detente, Mr. Carter reaffirmed that it has been and remains a goal of the United States and said that his goal of arms control, particularly strategic arms limitations, "remains as strong as ever."

He said he would seek ratification of the SALT II treaty "at the earliest opportune time."

"But," he said, "detente must be built on a firm foundation of deterrence."

Speaks at University

After the speech, Mr. Carter attended an hourlong "town hall meeting" at Temple University at which he sought to dispel reports of differences within his administration over foreign policy. In response to a question, he said the "one person, in this nation, who is responsible . . . for American foreign policy is the president of the United States."

Mr. Carter defended Mr. Brzezinski as someone who is "kind of feisty, aggressive, innovative," who "puts forth some bright ideas that have to be discarded."

He also indirectly criticized Mr. Vance. "My hope is that with Ed Muskie coming on board as part of our team . . . that he will play a somewhat different role than the one Secretary Vance played because of a difference in background and temperament and attitude," Mr. Carter said. "I can see Ed Muskie as being a much stronger and more statesmanlike senior citizen figure who will be a more evocative spokesman for our nation's policy."

Lesser Moves On Iran Seen

(Continued from Page 1)

ports faster than customs officials can handle them, in a bid to beat the May 17 deadline for EEC sanctions, shipping sources said.

They said most of the supplies were consumer goods from Western Europe, but that large amounts of steel from Japan were arriving at the Gulf port of Bandar Khomeini.

"There is a rush of cargo ahead of May 17. After that, we expect a trough, but things will pick up again despite the sanctions because suppliers will find ways round the regulations," an official at one shipping company said. He noted that U.S. consumer goods were continuing to arrive at Iranian ports through third countries despite the U.S. trade embargo.

Other sources said large shipments of popular brands of American cigarettes were arriving from Arab countries. The shipping sources said there was a backlog of capital goods, consumer goods and medicines in Bandar Khomeini because of a slowdown by Iranian customs officers involved in political disputes with the government.

WORLD NEWS BRI

Soviet Tanks Said to Attack Afghan R

NEW DELHI, May 9 (AP) — Fierce fighting is raging for week between Soviet forces and Afghan rebels in Afghanist province 100 miles southwest of Kabul, near the scene of a thousands of villagers in late April, according to reports received here today.

The Russians launched an offensive on Tuesday with 600 t and armored vehicles, helicopter gunships and MiG jets ag Moslem rebels gathered in the Jughatu region of Ghazni, the The figures and locations came from travelers who arrived in Afghanistan and from reports of a Kabul source who in t proved reliable.

The informant in Kabul quoted information reaching then 5,000 Afghans were slain in an April 26-29 bombardment, strafing of Andar and Shilgar villages, 10 miles north of Gha vincial capital. Most of the dead were women and children men were fighting in rebel units, some of them the target of offensive, the report said.

U.S. Halts Machinery Exports for Sovi

WASHINGTON, May 9 (Reuter) — The United States gov terday barred further exports of machinery for the Kama Riv tory in the Soviet Union as part of the U.S. response to the So tion in Afghanistan.

Commerce Secretary Philip Klutznick said that he would n shipment of $9 million worth of machinery that the Soviet ordered for a new assembly line to increase production at the fi

Mr. Klutznick earlier banned the shipment of computer plant as part of U.S. restrictions on exports of high techn Soviet Union imposed after its move into Afghanistan last Trucks from the Kama River factory were used in the Afghan tion, Mr. Klutznick said.

El Salvador Arrests Several in Coup A

SAN SALVADOR, May 9 (UPI) — El Salvador's ruling m tian Democratic junta said yesterday that it had arrested reti Guard Maj. Roberto D'Aubuisson and a number of civilians officers who were thought to be linked to a failed rightist coup

Military sources said that at least a dozen active military arrested along with three wealthy Salvadorans and eight sec most of them Maj. D'Aubuisson's, at a house in Santa Tecla, j of San Salvador. The sources said that M-16 automatic ri caliber pistols were confiscated.

Maj. D'Aubuisson, 36, whose charisma, good looks and ul tive views won him a strong following in rightist military circles and who reportedly led rightist death squads, was ac this week by Col. Adolfo Majano, a member of the governmen minding the coup attempt.

Morocco, Polisario Make Conflicting C

ZAG, Morocco, May 9 (AP) — Moroccan troops killed ab isario guerrillas, destroyed 40 vehicles and captured large quar materiel in a major battle at this Moroccan desert outpost, cials said today.

They said that 26 Moroccan soldiers were killed and 40 wo battle Tuesday at Zag, where the Moroccan government took j see the scene of the battle about 30 miles from the border wit Spanish Sahara.

A communique issued by the Polisario headquarters in Alg that the guerrilla forces killed 327 Moroccan soldiers in two gagements this week, including 174 at Zag, and wounded an ec The guerrillas are fighting for independence of the mineral following Spain's withdrawal in 1975 and the division of the tween Morocco and Mauritania, which later renounced its clai

Court Voids Emergency Powers Gandl

NEW DELHI, May 9 (NYT) — The Indian Supreme Court down 1976 legislation that enabled Indira Gandhi to assum powers. In an order signed by four of the court's five judges, k of a constitutional amendment were voided.

The court ruled that Parliament did not have the right to pa that would curb fundamental rights. Her critics have said that political opponents and forced mass sterilizations during th emergency, declared because of alleged internal threats to Indi

Court decisions made under the previous government inva legislation used by Mrs. Gandhi to bring about emergency rul dhi, who since that time was driven from office and then re during her comeback campaign that she would not resort to of emergency again.

Argentina, 2 National Panels Back Boycott

Peru to Send Athletes to Moscow Ga

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON, May 9 — Peru's military government has decided that its athletes will go the Olympic Games in Moscow, but Olympic committees in Pakistan and Liechtenstein voted today to boycott the Games.

In Frankfurt, the West German National Olympic Committee presidium tonight called for a boycott of the Summer Games. By a 12-7 vote with one abstention, it recommended that the full national committee decide at its meeting next Thursday to stay away from the Games because of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

Argentina's military government yesterday recommended that the country's athletes not attend the Olympics. Observers in Buenos Aires said that they interpreted the government recommendation as a "direct official decision" with which the Argentine Olympic Committee would almost certainly comply.

The Peruvian government, in authorizing participation in the Moscow Olympics, scheduled to begin July 19, made no reference to President Carter's call for a Games boycott.

In Lahore, the Pakistan Olympic Association said that the boycott was supported unanimously as a protest against the Soviet action in Afghanistan.

Syed Wajid Ali, the association's president and also a member of the International Olympic Committee, said that the move was independent of government pressure, and that if there were changes in the situation along Afghanistan's border with Pakistan the committee would reconsider its decision.

Pakistan claims that 700,000 Afghan refugees have fled their homeland since the first Marxist government came to power in Kabul in 1978 and have sought shelter in Pakistan, seriously straining the country's resources.

The principality of Liechtenstein became the first neutral country in Europe to boycott the Olympics. After a secret ballot in Vaduz, Liechtenstein's 12-member National Olympic Committee said that it canceled plans to enter four athletes in the Games "in view of the present circumstances."

The vote had been widely expected after Liechtenstein last week ordered the destruction of all special Olympic stamps — totaling several million — that were to be issued next month to commemorate the Moscow Games. The government said that the action was taken "in view of the situation created by the Soviet intervention" a the universality of t Games is no longer gua

The vote today requi by Franz Josef II, the r of Liechtenstein. The member of the Internat pic Committee whos board last month reaffir port of the Moscow Ga is a member of Lie Olympic committee.

Observers Surp

The Argentine gover ommendation against a Olympics surprised poli ers in Buenos Aires, bec tina had refused to join U.S.-led grain embargo Soviet Union. The Rus $400 million worth o goods last year, mostly

In a statement yester tina said its "energetic tion" of the Soviet ac ghanistan would be bet by refusal to particip Games, and that to would "validify deeds been classified as an peace and international

El Al to Cut Fl To U.S. in Sum

TEL AVIV, May 5 Financially ailing El A lines yesterday announc ic cutbacks that includ tions of flights to New X closing of four offices in States.

The airline said that i 33 regularly scheduled tween Tel Aviv and Ne summer but it may mak canceled flights with ch announced that it will fices in Berlin as well a Cleveland, Detroit, and Disco.

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هكذا من الأصل

22 Nations to Seek Cuba Refugee Relief

By Robert C. Toth

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, May 9 (AT) — Twenty-two nations and ye international agencies agreed in n Jose yesterday to send a delega- n to Cuba to urge President Fidel stro to ease the plight of thou- ids of his countrymen seeking to ve the island and to regularize r departure.

rank Loy, deputy U.S. coordi- or for refugee affairs, said repre- tatives at the daylong emergency ting agreed unanimously, and t Mr. Castro is expected to meet h the delegation.

The decision represented a mea- e of success in a prime U.S. goal the meeting: to shift public at- tion to the source of the refugee dus, in Cuba, rather than keep it the United States. But most of e nations represented pledged to e only a token number of the ,000 new refugees already in Flor- a and remnants of the 10,800 who ok asylum at the Peruvian Embas- in Havana a month ago.

The nations — including only osta Rica from Central America also offered financial aid totaling out $1 million, as well as food, othing and transportation to settle the refugees. Resettlement expected to cost $1,000 to $3,000 r refugee, meaning that already at ast $24 million will be needed.

Costa Rican President Rodrigo arazo termed the attendance on ort notice a triumph of humani- rian concern. Cuba's Communist ology was deliberately played wn, although all the attending tions are democracies that follow e capitalist system. Notably ab- t from the meeting was Mexico, hich apparently sees the refugee oblem as a political issue involv- g the United States and Mr. Cas- .

The nations attending were the ited States, Argentina, Australia, lgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Co- mbia, Costa Rica, Denmark, the minican Republic, Ecuador, ance, West Germany, Britain, It- , the Netherlands, Peru, Spain, itzerland, Uruguay and Venezue- .

The Vatican also sent a repre- tative. Austria and Sweden iled pledges to accept some refu- s — the number unspecified — d offered material help.

[A total of 70 boats brought 2,486 Cuban refugees to Florida yesterday, a drop from the 4,000 or more a day who arrived Tuesday and Wednesday, United Press International reported. Totals for the 18 days of the unofficial sea evacuation rose to 835 boats and 27,068 refugees.]

Hodding Carter also was asked about a report in yesterday's Washington Post that quoted informed Cuban sources as saying that Cuba wants to hold talks with the United States on normalizing diplomatic relations. The sources said Cuba is demanding such talks as a condition for negotiating the departure of nearly 400 Cubans granted temporary refuge at the U.S. Interests Section in Havana.

Mr. Carter said Cuban authorities had made no such statement to U.S. representatives, and added that it is "abhorrent" for Cuban authorities to suggest that they could capitalize on the plight of the refugees to extract political concessions from the United States.

President Carter, in an interview yesterday with the Baltimore Sun, ruled out negotiations with Cuba as long as Mr. Castro tries to use Cubans "as pawns or bargaining chips to achieve some sort of diplomatic goal."

Kennedy Schedules Hearing

WASHINGTON, May 9 (NYT) — Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts announced yesterday that he would hold a hearing Monday of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which he chairs, on the Carter administration's handling of the Cuban and Haitian refugee problems.

Sen. Kennedy, who is challenging President Carter for the Democratic presidential nomination, said, "The chaos and confusion in the Cuban and Haitian refugee crises is matched only by the chaos and confusion in the administration's policy."

Tourist Flights Postponed

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP) — e State Department announced terday the postponement of a tourist charter air link with ba because of potentially danger- conditions for visiting Ameri- s.

Department spokesman Hodding ter 3d said the flights were to e begun Wednesday out of lles Airport near Washington. said the Civil Aeronautics Board lered the postponement at the te Department's recommenda- n.

He said the administration did believe it appropriate to inaugu- e the flights after advising Amer- ns last Saturday not to travel to ba. Mr. Castro had announced days earlier that nationwide i-American demonstrations uld be held in Cuba on May 17. Department officials said the no- also was prompted by the de- tion at a Havana hotel of hun- ds of Florida-based boat owners o went to Cuba to pick up Cu- s seeking to emigrate to the ited States.

United Press International

In what may be an indication of things to come if the industrial crisis continues in Sweden, an inhabitant of Stockholm uses the only transportation still available to him — a dog cart — to stock up on gasoline. He moved just before a union ban on most deliveries of petroleum products.

Sweden's Labor Crisis Worsens

STOCKHOLM, May 9 (UPI) — Unions cut off 80 percent of Sweden's gasoline and oil deliveries today as the nation was virtually shut down by the worst labor crisis in its history.

With more than 1 million workers off the job in either strikes or lockouts, a government-appointed arbitration committee attempted last night to persuade the Transport Union not to stop delivery of oil and gasoline. But the union ordered a ban all gasoline and oil deliveries except to the small state-owned OK Cooperative.

The union action began the second week of the industrial crisis that began over a wage dispute.

The handicapped, police and fire brigades have been given special priority by the transport union to allow them to get supplies from OK filling stations. OK credit card holders will also be given priority. Observers said that gasoline supplies may last from four days to two weeks.

Since the ban was announced last week, there has been a run on pumps throughout the country. Gasoline already was being rationed in some parts of Stockholm.

Buses are expected to be affected within a week, forcing commuters now completely dependent on them, to find other ways to get to work. The strikes closed the Stockholm subway and paralyzed Gothenburg's street cars.

The halt in heating oil will leave several areas of the country without heating and hot water.

At the same time, tons of fruit were reported to be rotting in trucks held up at Helsingborg, the only port in the south of the country still open to traffic.

The industrial crisis began when 750,000 private workers were locked out of their jobs until May 18 and 100,000 others struck to press for an 11.3-percent pay increase. About 26,000 public workers are also on strike or locked out. They are demanding a 12-percent pay increase. Thousands of workers in both the public and private sectors have banned overtime.

'Death of Princess' to Air Monday

Saudi Concerns Over Film Sent by U.S. to TV Group

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, May 9 (NYT) — The State Department conveyed to the Public Broadcasting Service an official expression of concern from Saudi Arabia yesterday about the planned showing Monday night of the movie "Death of a Princess," which depicts the public executions of a Saudi princess and her commoner lover for adultery.

Ever since the British-produced film was first shown in London last month, Saudi Arabia has tried to dissuade other countries from airing it. The Saudis asked the British ambassador to Saudi Arabia to leave the country temporarily and called their ambassador-designate back from London.

On Wednesday, Sheikh Faisal Alhegelan, Saudi Arabia's envoy to Washington, met with acting Secretary of State Warren Christopher. Mr. Christopher, in a letter to PBS, said the U.S. government could not try to impose censorship. But he expressed the hope that public television would "give appropriate consideration to the sensitive religious and cultural issues involved and assure that viewers are given a full and balanced presentation."

PBS has said that it will accompany the film with 36 minutes of commentary. A spokesman said there was no immediate reaction to Mr. Christopher's letter, and that plans to air the film were unchanged.

The controversy evoked debate on Capitol Hill, and Mobil Corp., a major supporter of public television, asked PBS yesterday to cancel the film.

"The documentary style of the picture is so convincingly done that I fear the casual viewer could consider it a collection of factual and historical events, when in reality it is just the opposite," the Saudi ambassador said in a letter he gave to Mr. Christopher. "The film shows a completely false picture of the life, religion, customs and traditions of Saudi Arabia. It also, in many ways, is disparaging to the Muslem religion."

Mr. Christopher, after approval from the White House, sent a letter to PBS President Lawrence Grossman, noting the concern of the Saudi government and enclosing Mr. Alhegelan's letter.

Chairman Clement Zablocki, D-Wis., of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and Rep. William Broomfield of Michigan, the committee's ranking Republican, accused PBS — which receives federal funding — of poor judgment. But Rep. Andrew Maguire, D-N.J., said that the remarks on the House floor were inappropriate because of the constitutional right to freedom of speech.

For State Department officials, the key question was whether Saudi Arabia would retaliate if the program is aired. One official said the Saudis probably will not take drastic diplomatic action.

Five stations in South Carolina — the home state of John West, the U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia — one in Houston and one in Los Angeles have indicated they will not show the film, a PBS spokesman said.

The film is a fictionalized treatment of events leading to the beheading of a 19-year-old Saudi princess and her lover in 1977. What seems to arouse the Saudis' concern is not so much the executions but the portrayal of Saudi society.

Air Route Lost

LONDON, May 9 (UPI) — British Airways lost permission to route its supersonic Concorde flights over Saudia Arabia 18 days after "Death of a Princess" was shown in Britain, officials confirmed today. British Airways denied that there was any connection between the film and the Saudi decision.

British Airways had permission from Saudi Arabia for a three-week trial to route Concorde flights to Bahrain through Saudi air space. The route until recently had flown over Lebanon, which banned the flights because of noise.

"The three-week trial ended at the end of April and we no longer have permission to overfly Saudi Arabia supersonically," said an airline spokesman. He noted that the trial ended April 27, 18 days after the film was shown, but added that the Saudis said they withdrew permission because of noise. He said the flights resumed over Lebanon, at subsonic speed from Beirut on.

Pope, Anglican Primate Back Greater Cooperation

ACCRA, Ghana, May 9 (UPI) — Pope John Paul II and the Most Rev. Robert Runcie, the Archbishop of Canterbury, head of the Anglican Church, met today for a "joyful and moving" first encounter and agreed that "time was too short" for rivalries between churches.

"The challenge and resources of all the churches must be shared if Christ is to be seen and heard effectively," they said in a communique after the half-hour meeting at the Apostolic Nunciature, the papal diplomatic mission in Accra.

The communique said that the two religious leaders, heads of the two most active missionary efforts in Africa, endorsed commitments made by their predecessors "to collaborate more earnestly in a greater common witness to Christ." They also pledged to keep up the 14-year effort between Catholics and Anglicans to contribute to the search for peace and justice, the communique said.

The Archbishop of Canterbury was in Africa to inaugurate a new Anglican diocese in Zaire. His three predecessors met Pope John XXIII and Pope Paul VI at the Vatican and initiated the process of bringing the churches closer together.

The pope, who arrived in Ghana from Kenya yesterday, warned African nations against losing their cultural identity and independence by selling out to resource and market-hungry developed countries. The highlight of his visit was an open air Mass yesterday evening in Accra that was attended by tens of thousands.

[Yesterday, the pope accused industrialized countries of dealing with Third World nations in terms of self-interest and to strengthen already dominant positions, Reuters reported.

[The pope made his comment to Ghanaian President Hilla Limann just after his arrival yesterday. "Too often the relations between states . . . are seen in terms of mere self-interest of strengthening already dominant positions and of pressure applied through aid," John Paul said.]

Tomorrow the pope is to go to Upper Volta and Ivory Coast. He will end his 11-day trip by returning to Rome Sunday.

27 Dissidents Said to Fast in Eastern Europe

WARSAW, May 9 (AP) — Thirteen Polish dissidents are holding a hunger strike in a Roman Catholic church to protest the detention of Miroslaw Chojecki, editor of the underground publishing house Nowa, supporters said yesterday.

Members and sympathizers of two Polish dissident groups — the Committee for Social Self-Defense and the Civic Rights Movement — began the strike on Wednesday at Podkowa Lesna, 20 miles from here, the sources said.

Mr. Chojecki was detained in March and has been accused of receiving stolen goods. Nowa publishes books on mimeograph machines, which individuals are forbidden to possess unless they are registered and all texts submitted to censorship. Mr. Chojecki was given a mimeograph machine that was to have been scrapped by a state office. The men who renovated the machine are his codefendants in the case, the sources said.

In Prague, 14 detained Czechoslovak human rights activists began a 10-day hunger strike, according to emigrant sources reaching Vienna.

The strike was started by Julius Tomin, a philosopher and activist, after police ordered him to report to a police station on Wednesday and did not release him. He was joined in the fast by 13 members of a philosophy course he teaches in his home. The students were arrested earlier at the apartment.

U.S. Volcano Shaken By New Earthquakes

VANCOUVER, Wash., May 9 (AP) — A new series of tremors yesterday indicating the movement of molten rock could mean increased danger of lava eruptions and landslides from Mount St. Helens, scientists said. The volcano continued ash eruptions for a second day after 16 days of steam eruptions.

The major concern continued to be an area on the mountain's north flank that is bulging outward four to five feet a day. Scientists have said the bulge could break loose in landslides, wiping out trees and causing flooding in Spirit Lake and along the north fork of the Toutle River.

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Muskie Sworn In as Secretary of State, Promises to Speak Out, Strive for Peace

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, May 9 (WP) — With expressions of hope and optimism and samples of the Lincolnesque oratory that propelled him to national prominence, Edmund Muskie last night became the nation's 58th secretary of state.

Mr. Muskie took the oath of office in the East Room of the White House before President Carter and about 500 members of Congress, past and present high diplomatic officials and friends from back home in Maine.

Tuesday morning Mr. Muskie will leave for Europe to meet foreign ministers of NATO countries in Brussels. He also is to meet Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in Vienna next Friday. The Muskie-Gromyko meeting was announced yesterday.

State Department sources said the United States asked the Russians only for the Friday session but would not rule out further talks within the next two months.

'Happiness, Gratitude'

Mr. Muskie, a powerful political figure after 22 years in the Senate and major campaigns for president and vice president, came to the aid of Mr. Carter in a moment of crisis by accepting the post of secretary of state after Cyrus Vance resigned in protest against the use of U.S. military force in Iran.

A grateful Mr. Carter, reflecting this situation, began last night's ceremony by declaring that, "It's been a long time since I've seen as much excitement, happiness and gratitude in this room."

Neither Mr. Carter nor Mr. Muskie made any public reference to Mr. Vance. Although several former secretaries of state were present, including William Rogers and Henry Kissinger, Mr. Vance was in the Caribbean on vacation.

Mr. Carter spoke of Mr. Muskie as the personification of the national character and "a man of vision . . . reason . . . conscience . . . great sensitivity and great knowledge about our nation and our people."

Presidential Demeanor

The Maine senator, in reply, appeared to be carving out a semiautonomous position, speaking of the direction and attributes of his administration in ways more typical of presidents than of Cabinet members.

He began by referring facetiously to charges of error-prone diplomacy, saying, "I'm not sure that I'm comfortable that you and I will be making mistakes together, Mr. President." Mr. Carter laughed, but also noticeably reddened.

Mr. Muskie then spoke of the resources he brings to the office that is expected to cap his long career. One attribute is "the great good will . . . so unexpectedly accorded" by his fellow members of Congress and the public.

He conceded that he is not a foreign policy expert, but spoke of his skills of negotiation and compromise in other areas. "If foreign policy means the relationship between governments and countries and peoples, which must be adjusted in some fashion to minimize the prospect of violence and maximize the prospects of peace, that kind of exposure has been my life," Mr. Muskie said.

He said that in a lifetime in politics, he learned this above all: "If you believe in something, speak up, and that I intend to do."

Congratulations from Gromyko

MOSCOW, May 9 (UPI) — Foreign Minister Gromyko sent a congratulatory telegram to Mr. Muskie, offering the hope that his appointment might help "the constructive development of Soviet-American relations," Tass said today.

Senators Fail To Finish Work On 1981 Budget

WASHINGTON, May 9 (UPI) — Working into the early morning hours, the Senate today gave up its attempt to finish the 1981 budget but planned to try again Monday.

After rejecting almost a dozen proposals and accepting only one that affected spending — a state revenue-sharing measure — the Senate put the budget aside at 1:45 a.m. and prepared to recess.

The Senate agreed to the revenue-sharing plan by voice vote, restoring $700 million that had been cut during committee hearings. The money will come from categorical grants — those that can only be spent for specific purposes set by the federal government — to state and local governments.

The House rejected a similar proposal before it passed a $611.8-billion budget Wednesday — designed to give the government its first surplus in 12 years — for the fiscal year beginning in October.

The House measure, which calls for almost $8 billion less in military spending than the Senate's $612.9 billion plan, set up a major battle with the more defense-oriented Senate during the conference meetings that will result in a compromise budget. The compromise must be reached and passed by both houses before next Thursday.

Banned Mass in Dublin

DUBLIN, May 9 (AP) — About 200 persons crowded into a Dublin hotel room yesterday for celebration of the Vatican-banned Tridentine Latin Mass by rebel Roman Catholic Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre.

A-Plant Owners Get Rate Raise In Pennsylvania

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 9 (AP) — The state Public Utility Commission ruled today that the operators of the Three Mile Island nuclear plant can stay in business and are entitled to a rate increase. The preliminary order, scheduled for adoption May 23, removed the plant's idle but undamaged Unit 1 reactor from the rate base.

The increases will mainly replace power lost by the March 28, 1979, accident — the worst in U.S. commercial nuclear history — that crippled one reactor and closed the plant. Customers of Metropolitan Edison Co., the plant operator, will pay an average of $3.70 a month in addition to a $3.45 average charge for power to replace that formerly generated at Three Mile Island.

The ruling applies to Metropolitan Edison and its sister company, Pennsylvania Electric Co., whose customers face an average added monthly charge of 75 cents. The commission ordered an investigation on whether Metropolitan Edison should keep its license, how much the two companies' customers should pay for replacement power, and whether the undamaged reactor should remain in the rate base.

Hearings leading to the decision generated a 4,279-page transcript and hundreds of exhibits. The commission had questioned Metropolitan Edison's competence, integrity and financial health, and threatened to revoke its operating license. But no one came up with a viable alternative to the company, which owns 50 percent of the plant.

Republicans Name Convention Speaker

WASHINGTON, May 9 (WP) — Republican National Chairman Bill Brock yesterday named Rep. Guy Vander Jagt of Michigan as the Republican convention keynote speaker and Sen. Nancy Kassebaum of Kansas as the convention's temporary chairman.

The choice of Rep. Vander Jagt was unexpected, because former President Gerald Ford, who once represented a neighboring Michigan district, will be the opening night speaker at the Detroit convention in July. Rep. John Rhodes of Arizona will be the convention's permanent chairman.

China Is Said to Copy 707 From U.S. Jet It Bought

By Jay Mathews

PEKING, May 9 (WP) — Working in secret, Chinese aircraft engineers have taken one of the Boeing 707 jetliners bought by China in 1972 and built a copy, said a foreigner who was allowed a rare look at the new aircraft.

Aircraft industry sources here say that the direct copy of a major U.S. civilian aircraft design without a license is unprecedented and may be a violation of U.S. export control laws. It tends to confirm the fears of some Western businessmen here that the Chinese plan to save money in the future by copying other high-technology equipment they buy abroad and limit the opportunities for future foreign sales.

The foreign visitor, who asked not to be identified, said he saw the assembled aircraft inside a plant near Shanghai about a month ago. The Chinese have designated it the Y-10, he said, but some Chinese who noted its resemblance to the U.S. aircraft jokingly refer to it as the 708.

Extra Engines

The visitor said the aircraft had been fitted with four Pratt & Whitney engines identical to those used in China's fleet of 10 Boeing 707s purchased in 1972. China bought about 40 extra engines at the time, and aircraft executives said that this was far more replacement engines than would ordinarily be needed.

The visitor said plant officials told him that the new aircraft had undergone structural tests but that it had not yet been taxied or flown.

A diplomat in Peking said that it would not be possible to tell whether the Chinese project violated U.S. export control laws unless more was known about the equipment inside the aircraft and the language of the export control permit issued when the Boeings were sold to China.

Eugene Bauer, manager of Boeing's customer support office in Peking, said that he had heard stories about the 707 copy but that "it is considered to be some kind of secret." He said he did know that "one of our planes has not been flying for a couple of years and has been in Shanghai." He said it could be used "as some sort of a guide."

1954 Design

Mr. Bauer added, "Officially we don't even know about it and I haven't said anything to the company . . . I would expect that Boeing would not be concerned because the 707 is really a 1954 design."

He said that the last commercial 707 was sold two years ago and that Boeing was keeping the assembly line open for a modified version used by the U.S. Air Force.

Boeing recently sold China three 747 jetliners and is in the midst of what appears to be an intense competition for a large order of smaller civilian aircraft, Boeing's 737 versus McDonnell Douglas' DC-9.

"They [the Chinese] wouldn't attempt to build a 747 because it is far too complex a technology," Mr. Bauer said.

A spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry said he had no information on the Y-10 project.

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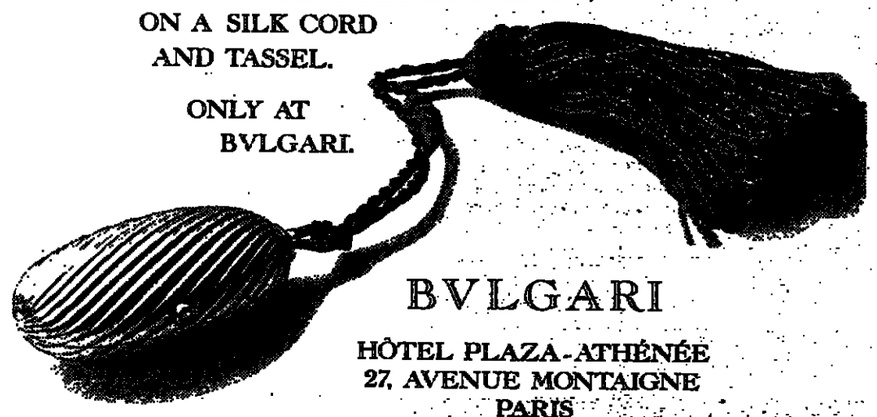

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Page 4 Saturday-Sunday, May 10-11, 1980

Helping Russia Drill for Oil

Lenin once said that Western capitalists would sell the Soviet Union the rope with which the Russians would hang the West. He knew that capitalism heads for profits and new markets, leaving politics to the politicians. The founder of the Soviet state was a man of vision, but it is unlikely that the rope he had in mind was oil drilling equipment. Nor could he have foreseen the dilemma facing the West over the sale of such equipment to the Soviet Union in a world of diminishing energy supplies.

The United States has just approved the sale of a drilling rig that will be used for exploration off the coast of Sakhalin Island near Japan. The decision was made despite an embargo on the sale of high-technology equipment to the Russians in response to their invasion of Afghanistan. The rationale for the deal is that CIA and other studies forecast that the Soviet Union will become a net importer of oil sometime during the 1980s. The United States is trying to avoid Soviet competition for Gulf oil.

That might seem reasonable, but other studies contradict the CIA analysis and there are those who suggest that the Soviet Union is playing the disinformation game in an attempt to manipulate the oil market. It also seems paradoxical that the United States, which if not always the Soviet Union's adversary is at least its competitor, would put the Russians in a position to exploit a critical resource more efficiently. The Soviet Union has plenty of oil in Siberia. It's just hard to get at. Is U.S. drilling technology so advanced that if the Russians invest some of their engineering talent in energy instead of arms they won't be able to duplicate it in five to ten years?

There seems to have been some dispute within the Carter administration over the sale, with National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski in favor of blocking it to give the United States more leverage over the Soviet Union in the Gulf area. The Commerce Department, presumably, supported it on the ground that what's good for business is good for America. This sale was approved in a one-shot compromise, but the broader conflict has not been resolved. What is U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union in the field of energy competition? Will helping the Soviet Union extract its own oil keep the Russians from buying in the Gulf? A policy is needed, but it should be farsighted enough to take account of Soviet goals that might transcend what for the moment seems obvious, but could prove ephemeral or wrong. Oil is a strategic material. Any shift in the balance of energy supplies is a shift in the balance of power.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Nuclear Backpedaling

The State Department announced the other day that it was sending two proposed export licenses to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for its approval. The licenses are for two years' worth of nuclear fuel for India's Tarapur reactor. They are further evidence of the Carter administration's backpedaling in its efforts to curb nuclear proliferation.

The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978 sets the terms of U.S. nuclear export policy. Its central provision is that every recipient nation must submit all its nonmilitary nuclear facilities to international safeguards and inspection. The law allows a two-year grace period during which exports may be made to a country that does not meet this test, while negotiations to remedy the failure are under way. In India's case, persistent efforts by the United States to reach a safeguards agreement — or even a mutually face-saving facsimile of one — were repeatedly rebuffed, and the negotiations with India have been broken off.

In addition to the requirement for comprehensive safeguards, the law prescribes several other criteria that the NRC must certify are met before it can approve a particular export. Some of these, especially the provision that no export will be used for a "nuclear explosive device," are not very likely to be met by India, whose current prime minister was a chief proponent of its 1974 nuclear bomb test. The NRC is therefore likely to vote against the proposed exports.

The exports will not stop there, however, because the president may override the NRC's decision by finding that failure to make the export will "jeopardize the common defense and security." The State Department has already announced that President Carter intends to use his authority in this case. This is the crux of the matter: Does the threat posed by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan justify a major concession on nuclear proliferation in the name of "removing an irritant" from U.S.-Indian relations? Is there really a valid linkage here?

The answer is that while immediate and superficial relations may improve, respect and the longer-term stability that flows from it will almost certainly decline. The lesson for India, and for all the other potential proliferators who are watching closely, is that a determined "No" is enough to make the United States back down — even on issues it considers of high priority.

In Pakistan, of course, the response will be an increased determination to complete that country's nuclear weapons program. Can anyone believe that the greater likelihood of a nuclear arms race in South Asia is a helpful response to the security threat posed by the Soviet advance — anyone who is sane, that is? Looking back on this moment several years from now — as we can now look back on the key failure to protest the Indian explosion of 1974 — it will probably seem clear that the administration would have done far better to stick to its own proliferation policy.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Liberty Not to Be Vetoed

Early last month, Britain's independent television system broadcast a "dramatized documentary" about the execution of a Saudi princess and her lover for adultery in 1977. The film leaves a clear impression that the princess was denied her rights, even under harsh Islamic law, and was killed without trial on the orders of her grandfather, the elder brother of King Khaled. In a predicted fury, Saudi Arabia temporarily banished the British ambassador and threatened legal action.

The world being what it is, and oil being oil, many now implore American public television not to risk further Saudi wrath by showing "Death of a Princess" as scheduled on Monday. Surely there is only one response consistent with American principle and self-respect: The show has to go on.

That so basic a point needs restatement tells a good deal about the price America is paying for its addiction to imported oil. A few years ago, Turkey protested the showing of "Midnight Express," alleging that the film gave a lurid picture of Turkish law. But there were then no protesting advertisements and no members of Congress ready to oblige by encroaching upon the Bill of Rights.

Saudi Arabia wants Americans to respect and understand its feudal traditions. Very well. But Americans can also insist on a measure of Saudi understanding of our democracy. What is obviously a difficult relationship can become impossible if Saudi rulers are led to believe that American liberties are subject to their veto. The dollars, weapons and friendship that Saudi Arabia obtains from the United States come to it under a Constitution which separates press and television from state. This rudimentary principle lies at the core of the argument, whatever the merits, or flaws, of "Death of a Princess."

The flaws in the film could hardly be more worrisome than the alacrity of some Americans to suppress its showing. Mobil Oil, which generously supports the Public Broadcasting Service but now implores it to censor itself, may be simply defending an obvious business interest. No such excuse exists for members of Congress who have joined the chorus, or for the few public television stations that intend to black out the program. When a PBS station drops a show because it may affront Saudi Arabia, then the jibes about the "Petroleum Broadcasting Service" acquire a bitter truth.

Some maintain that the two-hour film is neither fair nor factual, and that its dramatized form exalts entertainment at the expense of information. These misgivings are fair enough, at any time, about any television documentary. They clearly justify the roundtable discussion of the program and of Saudi society that will follow the Monday broadcast.

Indeed, the debate about this program could usefully extend to the larger question of how public television sets its journalistic agenda. Under no circumstances, however, should this difficult question be confused with diplomatic expediency.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

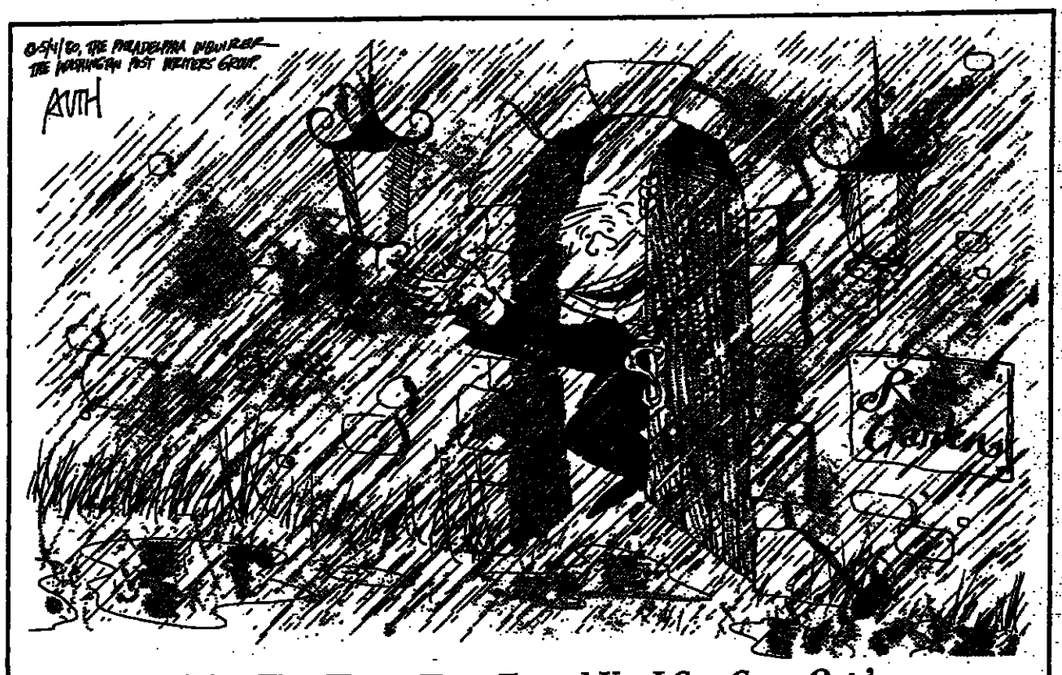
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
May 10, 1905

SAIGON — Admiral Nebogatoff's squadron arrived off Cape St. Jacques at dawn today and signaled that it was its intention to proceed up the river to Saigon. A despatch boat from Admiral Rozhdestvensky's squadron arrived soon afterwards, and Admiral Nebogatoff was informed that it was the desire of the French government that the two squadrons should effect their junction outside French waters. The ships accordingly left for the open. News has reached Berlin that the Japanese army in Manchuria is threatening the Russians with what is estimated to be a very strong force. The Cossack scouts seem to be totally unable to pierce the screen of the enemy's advance posts and obtain any information.

Fifty Years Ago
May 10, 1930

MIAMI — Ignoring a federal injunction against the arrest of Al Capone, city policy today lodged the notorious Chicago gangster in the municipal jail, with his brother John and two companions. No charges have been brought against the prisoners. Apparently officials believe that Capone's success in getting the federal court to protect him from would-be captors applies only to deputy sheriffs and not to local policemen. Capone, who has been living on his palatial estate since coming to Florida April 20 "for about two weeks' vacation," was riding in a luxurious motorcar along Bay Shore Drive, Miami, when he fell into the hands of the detectives. He gave his occupation as "retired."



'Now That Things Have Cleared Up, I Can Come Out.'

Church Politics, World Politics

By Colman McCarthy

WASHINGTON — W.H. Auden advised Christian believers to "follow Him through the land of Unlikeness. You will see rare beasts and have unique adventures." The rare beasts that Robert Drinan, the Jesuit priest from Massachusetts, has come upon are the members of Congress he has served with since 1970. For unique adventures, he is being driven from Congress not by the voters of his district but by the vote of Pope John Paul II, who has ordered the priests of the church not to hold or seek public office.

Rep. Drinan, a politician of moral courage who has done singular work in seeking to end world hunger, U.S. militarism and human rights violations in the Soviet Union and Latin America, took the command with typically large-minded dignity. He will obey.

Who knows, perhaps Rep. Drinan has been using his decade in U.S. politics as a novitiate to sharpen his skills for the more complex intrigues of church politics. The pope may have a bishopric in mind for Rep. Drinan, there being a vacancy in Washington.

That's too rosy a prospect. In reality, the papal hand that has cuffed Rep. Drinan symbolizes the conservatism that has made the current pope a disappointment to many. Oddly, in his public appearances, including the current African trip, he comes on as an outgoing, accessible shepherd attuned to the nuances of the times. His visit to the United States was an unprecedented public-relations success, with much of the media fawning like the heavenly choir attending God's newest saint.

When John Paul the authoritarian happened to break the spell with his views on women's ordination or abortion, the favored comment was that even if you don't agree with him, at least here's one world leader who lets us know where he stands.

But he doesn't. In seemingly getting the church out of politics, with Rep. Drinan's congressional defrockment the latest effect, Rome's stance is inconsistent and contradictory.

The directive, according to a church official, is "a long-standing ruling." But if the clergy is meant to leave politics to the politicians, what of the U.S. Catholic Conference, the powerful lobbying group that, in long-standing vigor, has sent its government-relations staff people before Congress to argue for the church's position? Will the conference's politicking come to a halt now that Rep. Drinan's politics are out?

Each Pope's Discretion

In 1970 the Vatican did not block Rep. Drinan's campaign for Congress. By coincidence, that was the year that another Jesuit, John McLaughlin, was the Republican candidate for the Senate in Rhode Island. A local bishop said McLaughlin had no business running. The voters rejected him anyway. Apparently, they smelled something fishy, because four years later McLaughlin, reincarnated as a White House speech writer during Watergate, was defending Richard Nixon as a moral man who was "thirsting for the truth."

With enforcement of the "no politics" rule apparently left to each pope's discretion, the loss of Rep. Drinan may be one of several setbacks. If the sacrament of Holy Orders renders men unfit for government work, what about Father Miguel d'Escoto, the foreign minister of the new Nicaraguan government, and Father Ernesto Cardenal, the cultural minister?

With only a small number of Catholic priests worldwide actually holding power, and most of these being liberals, the move by the Vatican must be interpreted as an attack on their politics. Will the pope crack down on Opus Dei, the international right-wing order whose members are involved in secular professions? Until recently, an Opus Dei member was on the public payroll as a staff member of the Senate Finance Committee.

The achievement of men like Rep. Drinan is to believe that public service and private beliefs can be a joining of interests and not, as the pope thinks, a conflict of interests. Rep. Drinan had taken to heart the philosophy of John XXIII and Paul VI, enlightened leaders who were big enough to trust the political instincts of their priests in a way that John Paul II won't. It is known that the pope was tepid in his backing of Archbishop Romero, the slain leader in El Salvador. Romero, a one-time conservative who came late in life to understand the violent effects upon his people of decades of church-state coziness in Latin America, was actively involved in his nation's political disputes.

Rep. Drinan was a friend and supporter of Romero. What the Holy See didn't dare do to the fractious archbishop — remove him from power — it is now doing to the aggressive priest-congressman. The message, of course, is that it's nothing personal. It's just the rules. Or, put another way, it's church politics as usual.

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—*Letters*—

Vance's Message

Secretary Vance's resignation is the most powerful statement yet that the president's decision to use military means — at a time when a vast range of diplomatic and economic alternatives remained open — was amateurishly premature. Let us hope that the secretary's resignation will open discussion on Carter's policies toward Iran — policies that appear to be shaped more by electoral impatience and by the bad advice of Brown and Brzezinski than by a measured response to the complexity of the crisis.

JOHN JEFFRIES MARTIN.
Lido di Venezia, Italy.

Wars Compared

In your editorial of April 30, "Argentina: State Terrorism?", you cast aside the essential in your comments regarding the Organization of American States' indictment of the Argentine government in dealing with terrorism.

As Gen. Sherman once said, "War is hell," and it's not by respecting constitutional niceties that murderous terrorism will be eradicated from my country.

Having returned from Argentina recently, I wish to assure your readers that my beloved country is no terrorist state. It is morally in no worse a position than the United States was during World War II, when thousands of innocent people perished under merciless bombings of open cities in Germany and Japan, in the latter case with atomic bombs.

Of course, dealing with fascism is one thing, another is fighting subversive Marxism. In your mind, a strict respect for human rights must be upheld at all costs, even at the risk of losing the current battle.

JUAN CARLOS PIVER.
Paris.

Fighting the Airlines

It is clearly time that the international corporations and organizations operating in Europe begin an offensive against that most blatant of cartels, the European airlines. The outrageous fare structure systems in operation are in no way equitable — or even predictable for a multi-stop journey. For a recent trip I took from Geneva with two stops enroute and back, the fare could be calculated as SF 1,800, 1,600, 1,300 or 1,100! Naturally the entrenched travel agents of the larger organizations are interested in higher fares (read: higher commissions), and only a few are interested in truly serving their clients.

Complaints to the airlines bring the standard answer, "It's IATA." Complaints to IATA bring the standard reply, "We only act for the airlines." Who acts for the traveling businessman? Why should a flight from Geneva to Brussels cost SF 310 while a flight from Brussels to Geneva costs SF 260? The airlines and IATA reply that changing currency rates are responsible, but that is pure balderdash. Currency rates have been relatively stable for years; the variations have in no way been large enough to justify such differences. The justification is purely immoral in the context of how businesses operate in today's world: There is price-fixing, collusion, with governments cooperating (they own most of the airlines), and even an acknowledged cartel office — IATA — which in almost any other industry would be illegal.

Obviously the business world needs the airlines, and must pay the piper his due and equitable fee. When that fee becomes extortionate or inequitable, the business world should react. It is whistling in the wind to expect governments to do anything, as they have a vested interest in the business in most countries. The European Parliament began discussions on the subject, but that seems to have been abandoned. There are ways to battle the airlines, but only the customers can do it. Its time they started.

HOWARD HORNFELD.
Geneva.

European Shrug

When Mussolini used heavy bombers against unarmed tribesmen in Abyssinia, the better half of Europe reacted in horror. When Brezhnev uses poison gas against the same in Afghanistan, all of Europe shrugs.

As for the Olympic boycott, the attitude of the French government reminds me of the comment heard in France in May, 1940: "Just because the French Army is being beaten into pulp, and a month from now we may well be part of the Thousand-Year Reich, that's no reason why they had to cancel the 1940 Olympics."

DAVID W. PIKE.
Paris.

Race Still Open?

Mr. Carter's press secretary Jody Powell is reported as saying (IHT, April 24) that Sen. Kennedy needs "almost 70%" of the post-Pennsylvania delegates to win the nomination. In fact, the AP totals show that with slightly less than half the convention delegates chosen, Carter has 64% and Kennedy needs 64% of the second half to win. Since a quarter of all delegates will be chosen on the last primary day in four states in June, the race is pretty certain to remain open to the end, and Mr. Powell may be well advised not to count his chickens too soon.

NICHOLAS PALMER.
Basel.

Subway to Newcastle

"Spraying bacteria onto New York City subway riders" (IHT, April 23) might well become the 20th-century equivalent of "Carrying coals to Newcastle."

AL HIX.
London.

Florida Grows As Crossroads

By Joseph Kraft

MIAMI — The latest wave of Cuban refugees directs attention to a major development in American life: the transformation of southern Florida, largely because of the Cuban-American community here, into a significant international center, a crossroads for the Caribbean.

Fidel Castro set the present flow of refugees in motion apparently in order to unload at least some of the Cubans dissatisfied by recent economic difficulties. The initial U.S. response, framed by the national security community in Washington, was to try to stem the tide by applying tough immigration laws to the letter. The captains of the first ships bringing over Cuban refugees were subjected to heavy penalties.

But then the local Cuban community entered the picture. Scores of Cuban-Americans set out in small boats to bring relatives and friends to this country. Over $2 million in food and clothing was raised, elaborate health and legal services were made available, and hundreds of volunteers were mobilized to help the newcomers through the bureaucratic maze of immigration. "I don't know any other community in the country," a White House official now working in Miami said, "that has the resources, the motivation and the organization to do what the Cuban-Americans did."

Gov. Bob Graham backed up the local effort with state services. No doubt his action was heavily motivated by humanitarian considerations, but there was also a sense, widespread in the business community, of what the Cubans contributed to southern Florida. "I was born in Miami in 1936," Graham told me, "and I grew up in Miami, and I remember that the city slogan was 'Gateway to South America.' In fact we were the gateway for south Georgia. But the advent of the Cuban refugees in 1960 made the slogan a reality. Now Miami is an international financial center. About a hundred corporations have their Latin American headquarters in Coral Gables. Miami has ceased to be a southern city. It is a cosmopolitan capital."

President Carter had to follow the local lead. "We cannot exactly have the Coast Guard sinking mom and pop boats," a federal official commented. Washington switched signals. The refugee problem was moved away from the national security community and given over to the domestic policy side of the White House. Florida was declared a disaster area.

All is still far from perfect, but it is clear that Miami is emerging as an international center. Southern Florida has become a focal point for the whole Caribbean. The influx from other islands and some mainland countries as well as Cuba and Haiti is bound to swell. The critical question is whether the region can organize its social relations in ways that make the crossroads something of a melting pot.

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A Reputatio Worth Savi From Politi

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — On Sunday, in a broadcas Margaret Thatcher jolted the British ing Corporation with a call for "a massive campaign of a kind we have never moun influence opinion in the Soviet Union. G sell, the head of the BBC's External Service year was badly mauled in the government' cuts, retorted that "to convert what we n propaganda' would be utterly counterpro cause our stock in trade is the truth."

Mrs. Thatcher's interview came on the sharp attack on the BBC by Alexander Solz the current issue of Foreign Affairs. Th states, shows "a marked eagerness not to o munist sensibility and a superficial under the Russian people today."

Mrs. Thatcher's and Mr. Solzhenitsyn raise again the old question: What is a Wes broadcasting station supposed to be doin ideological combatant? Or is it merely many news establishments seeking to distr culture and comment according to its ov judgment?

Solzhenitsyn's own long relationship wi highlights some of the subtleties of this pr many other dissidents who remain inside Union, his main source of information on world came from foreign broadcasting sta book "The Calf and the Oak Tree," the struggle with the Soviet literary establish are numerous references to the BBC. And give his first interview in exile to a BBC cor Janis Sapiets, whose voice he had come to k his years of listening.

This suggests that one part of Solzhenit the BBC more than his barbed comments Affairs suggest. Moreover, his own lobb with the BBC have not been entirely in ve not have persuaded it to introduce broa Ukranian (which would be an overt attemp nationalistic waters in the Soviet Union) help persuade it to step up the broadcastin dox services.

Its Own Traditions

Senior officials of the BBC, when aske possibility of being influenced by Mrs. Th Mr. Solzhenitsyn's recent critiques, disn BBC makes up its own mind on these que say. Paid for by the Foreign Office the E vice might be, but its staffing and manage ture are part of the BBC empire. It listens eign Office and Downing Street when t point to make, but it listens to its own tradi

BBC executives point to the situation t the time of the overthrow of the shah of Ira had a long-standing hostility to the BBC. Reza Shah, was convinced that the BBC h strumental in his fall. The shah used every to bring pressure on the BBC to make su was not a repeat of his father's experienc eign Office informed the BBC that it req broadcasts as unhelpful. The BBC stoo broadcasting continued by-and-large unch editorial content.

There is an interesting footnote to this time after the fall of the shah, David Ow foreign secretary, confided that he was BBC had not heeded his department's pres all," he said, "the BBC was my insurance p

Does this prove the BBC is immune Perhaps. But with equal validity one co that the way the BBC handled the M Mosque affair in November is evidence th antennae tuned to the concerns of the For The commentaty programs were advised "n late" on the reasons for the raid. Was thi caution, as Mansell argues, given the pove mation? Or was it a refusal to take risks in political and economic interests were affect

It could be the latter. Three weeks ago dered the deletion of a sharp criticism of S contained in a long quotation from The prepared for the program "From the Week

The BBC External Service, it should be r was set up with a political purpose. A. B. official history of the BBC, "The War of only confirms that Reza Shah was right in tion that it was BBC policy to undermi makes it clear that the BBC was implemen ment policy.

From Time to Time

There can be no real answer for those discover what is the political viewpoint today and to what extent it can be influenc term official interests. By its own admissio from time to time what the Foreign Offic do. In January, it increased its Russi broadcasting by 30 minntes a day.

Nevertheless, on many, if not most, occ sists the Foreign Office. The External S have started life as a political instrument, b of those who listen to it regularly or con seriously think it is that any longer. By th of the world's best newspapers and broad ganizations it is in the top league both in and integrity of its reporting and in the a news analysis.

It is possible to make this judgment not true in four years' time? Last year Mrs. T tempted to cut the External Service's budg cent. One can guess, in an inflationary ag getary battles will occur with increasing fr such a situation, the politician's voice on she wants of the broadcasting services m tened to a little more attentively.

This suggests that some serious though given to isolating the BBC from day-to-d and political pressure. An endowment pe alone to fight the government every year. tion the BBC has earned as its own man w tled away. Even if the direct pressures are enforced constant public debate with the about the size of the check can only wor mine its credibility.

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...eputa... th Sa... Reagan Presidency: Seen As ...n Po...ractical, But Weak on Details

...onathan P... *...ast of three articles*

By Lou Cannon

...n Sunday, in a ...tcher jolted ...th a call for "a ... who would be President ...d we have now ...egan within hours of his ...in the Soviet ...as governor of California ...BBC's External ...8, 1966. It is still going on. ...uled in the ...eagan's record is any guide, ..."to convert ... continue every day he is in ...d be utterly ... House. ...rade is the ... president charts his own ...interview ..., the White House once he ...BBC by Alec ..., and it is speculative to ...of Foreign Affairs ...isely what his policies ...arked eagerness ... or how he would operate ...and a superfluous ...tive branch. But there are ...today." ... along the way. Based on ...and Mr. Sobel ...d in public life, especially ...question: What ...rs as governor of Califor...n supposed to ... is how Ronald Reagan ...tant? Or is it ...rely proceed if he should ...shments seeking ...resident.

...ent according ... By virtue of his very nature, Mr. Reagan's ...wn long relations ... a natural battleground for ...the subtleties ... would shape the future. ...nts who remain ... strong convictions, a sense ...urce of information ... and some idea of what he ...oreign broadcasts ... accomplish. He also has ...d the Oak Tree ... little knowledge of the ...Soviet literary ... processes of the govern... ...ences to the big ... tends to be weak on de... ...ew in exile to ... delegates authority natu... ...e voice he had on ... little concern about how ...g. ... things are operated or who ...if one part of ... the White House tennis ...n his barbed ... is likely to listen to who... ...oreover, his ... Many Advisers ...not been ... ...d it to introduce ... Mr. Reagan was governor ...ould be an overnight ... of California, things rarely were ...s in the Soviet ... seemed. He declared his ...step up the ... set "in concrete" against ... tax withholding, then ... it when he was persuaded ...*Own Truths* ... needed more money. He ...of the BBC, ...ed for economy in govern... ...influenced by ... in California history. He ...recent criticism ... preservation of the red... ...own mind on ... but his administration com... ...e Foreign Office ... better-than-average conser... ...its staffing and ... record. ...BBC empire ... advisers, there were many. ...Downing Street ... campaigns for governor and ...it listens to its ... president, Mr. Reagan had ...point to the ... different campaign managers. ...throw of the ... three different persons in ...g hostility to the ... California post of state ...nvinced that the ... director, two of them able ...ll. The shah ... with different views. He had ...n the BBC to ...efs of staff. ...f his father's ... times, on difficult decisions, ...ed the BBC ... Reagan listened to key staff ...elpful. The ... ...ued by-and-... times he even left the deci... ... them. Sometimes he listened ...esting *footwife*, Nancy. *Sometimes* he ...of the shah ... attention to the views of ...confided ... bureaucracy he had inherited ...d his department ... Democrats; other times he ...BC was in ... the bureaucrats. Sometimes ...the BBC ... wealthy backers among his ...equal ... informal advisers proved ...BBC ... with him; other times they ...November ... get to first base. ...the concentrated ... has been going on in the ...programs ... presidential campaign in ...is for the ... indicates that very little has ...argues, ...refusal to ... **Laundry List** ...mic interests ... in this campaign Mr. ...atter. Three ... shunted aside one of his ...of a sharp ... sted and capable California ...g quotation ... Michael Deaver, at the ...gram "From ... campaign manager John ...l Service. It ... three months later he fired ...political ... ...he BBC. "The ... dry list of 67 foreign policy ...Reza Shah ... released recently by the ...BC policy ... campaign ranges from key ...the BBC ... to persons Mr. Reagan has ... et. The Reagan list of eco... ...*n Time to ...* visers reads like a roster of ...real answer ... nomist who has ever ...e political ... a modern Republican ad... ...tent it can ... — Arthur Burns, Wil... ...ts. By its own ... Milton Friedman, Alan ...what the Foreign ... Greenspan, George Shultz, Charls ...increased ... Martin Anderson, Arthur ...minutes a day, ... Laffer and Jude Wanniski. If you ask ...many, if not all, ... Reagan, he will tell you he val... ...Office. The ... supposed economic battle... ...a political issues ...to it regularly ...that any longer ...newspapers and ...the top leaders ...reporting and ...

...en Convicted ...Y. Killings

...make this judge... PLAINS, N.Y., May 9 — Two men were convicted ...rume? Last ... today of murdering four per... ...External Service ... their Bedford Hills homes ...s in an inflation ... in what the Westchester ...occur with more ... district attorney called ...e politician's ... the most shocking crime ...roadcasting ... story of our county." ...t attentively. ... Attorney Carl Vergari ...t some serious ... Lee Allen of Plainfield, ...he BBC from ... Junius Gray of Brooklyn, ...ire. An ... could each be sentenced to ...government ... based on 25 years to life ...armed as its ... murder. Attorneys for the ...the direct ... are to be sentenced June ...public debate ... they would appeal the ver... ...he check ... ictims were Christopher ...I; Nellie McCormack, 82, ...ry family's longtime gov... ...orner Assistant Secretary ...Charles Frankel, 61; and ...Helen, 61. Each was shot ...ead, and the two homes ...ed. The suspects were ar... ...suspicion of a separate ...2½ weeks later and were ...on that charge before the ...al began.

Many Advisers

Mr. Reagan was governor of California, things rarely were ... seemed. He declared his ... set "in concrete" against ... tax withholding, then ... it when he was persuaded ... needed more money. He ... ...ed for economy in govern... ... sponsored the largest tax ... in California history. He ... ...ast preservation of the red... ...but his administration com... ...etter-than-average conser... ...advisers, there were many. ...campaigns for governor and ...president, Mr. Reagan had ...different campaign managers. ...three different persons in ... California post of state ...director, two of them able ...with different views. He had ...efs of staff. ...times, on difficult decisions, ...agan listened to key staff ...ful. The ... ...times he even left the deci... ...hem. Sometimes he listened ...wife, Nancy. *Sometimes* he ...se attention to the views of ...ucracy he had inherited ...Democrats; other times he ...s on the bureaucrats. Sometimes ...thy backers among his ...informal advisers proved ...with him; other times they ...get to first base. ...has been going on in the ...presidential campaign in ...icates that very little has ...

Laundry List

in this campaign Mr. ...sted and capable California ... Michael Deaver, at the ...campaign manager John ...hree months later he fired ...dry list of 67 foreign policy ...released recently by the ...campaign ranges from key ...to persons Mr. Reagan has ...et. The Reagan list of eco... ...visers reads like a roster of ...nomist who has ever ...a modern Republican ad... ...— Arthur Burns, Wil... ...on, Milton Friedman, Alan ...un, George Shultz, Charls ...Martin Anderson, Arthur ...ude Wanniski. If you ask ...an, he will tell you he val... ...upposed economic battle...

Weaknesses — "He was Mr. Nice Guy with his people to a fault," accepting staff work that should have been rejected. He was not demanding enough of those who worked for him. Nor was he skeptical enough about the information he received. "If he wants to believe it's true, he doesn't question it." He wants to please everyone.

Mr. Reagan does not agonize over decisions; some would say he should agonize more. But Edwin Meese, Mr. Reagan's chief of staff, believes that one of Mr. Reagan's strengths as an executive is that he can make a difficult decision and go on to the next one without second-guessing.

Will Rogers Quality

Perhaps this is because Mr. Reagan appears to be a basically happy and secure human being. There is a masculine, Will Rogers quality about him — he likes most people and is usually liked by them in return. Mr. Reagan was no football All-American like Gerald Ford, but like Mr. Ford, and unlike Richard Nixon, he made his college football team. There are not apt to be any bunkers in a Reagan White House. Nor would he be likely to hide from Congress, the press or official Washington.

One of the greatest dangers in the early months of a Reagan administration would be his own rhetoric. He is given to verbal flights of fancy that could be perilous if U.S. adversaries took them literally. In time, presumably, they would also learn that Mr. Reagan tempers rhetoric with reality.

The best example of Mr. Reagan's realism in California came in his long struggle with the University of California over the issue of tuition. "Free tuition" was a battle cry of the university, even though something of a misnomer, and Mr. Reagan was determined to bring the university to heel and force a tuition charge.

After months of posturing on both sides, the issue came to a vote before the university Board of Regents, of which the governor is a member. Mr. Reagan said it would be hypocritical to call tuition by any other name and insisted on a vote on the issue. He lost 14 to 7.

After a long, private lunch in which he and the regents lobbied each other, Mr. Reagan came back with a new proposal, calling tuition a charge, and earmarking the proceeds of such charges for scholarships and capital construction. It passed, by voice vote.

"If he walks like a duck and quacks like a duck, it must be a duck," Mr. Reagan said to aide Lyn Nofziger after the decision.

It was incidents like these that formed the pattern of the Reagan governorship. Beneath the ideological exterior was a practical — and capable — politician who understood the necessity for compromise.

Mr. Reagan would be 70 years old within a month of his inauguration as president. It is most unlikely that he would embark on a new pattern of decision-making. The lesson of his governorship is that he would strike the best bargain he could, whether it was with Congress, with the bureaucracy, with American allies — or with the Russians.

No doubt, the rhetoric of simple solutions and absolute alternatives would continue, as it has from the first days of Mr. Reagan's political career. But if the past is a guide, that rhetoric would be submerged in the political reality that goes with being president.

Associated Press

FINALLY FREE — Paul Geidel, right, is escorted from Fishkill Correctional Facility in New York state Wednesday by his parole officer, George Gatings, after serving 68 years and 7 months — the world record for the longest time served in prison, according to the Guinness Book of Records. Geidel was sentenced for murder Sept. 5, 1911.

Murder Charges Refiled in Death Of Phoenix Reporter 4 Years Ago

PHOENIX, May 9 (AP) — Murder charges have been refiled *against the man who admitted* planting the bomb that killed reporter Don Bolles four years ago. Attorney General Bob Corbin filed first-degree murder charges yesterday after John Adamson refused to testify in a trial of two men convicted in the slaying.

Adamson, 36, pleaded guilty to second-degree murder and testified for the state in the 1977 trial of James Robison and Max Dunlap. They were convicted and sentenced to death but were granted new trials in February after the state Supreme Court said they were denied justice when Adamson refused to answer questions.

Adamson refused to be a witness at Dunlap's second trial on May 21 unless he was freed from his 20-year prison term and granted immunity from prosecution. When the Supreme Court refused to force Adamson to testify under his original plea agreement, Mr. Corbin ordered the first-degree murder charge filed.

Adamson was in jail in Phoenix. Dunlap was free on bail and Robison remained confined for the beating of a Phoenix talent agent, a case in which Adamson also was the key witness. Bolles, an Arizona Republic reporter who had written articles on organized crime in the state, died in a car bombing in June, 1976.

Blacks Left Out In Reform Plan In South Africa

JOHANNESBURG, May 9 (UPI) — The government disappointed black hopes for political representation yesterday by endorsing proposals for the establishment of a multiracial presidential advisory council that specifically excludes blacks.

Another recommendation for revising the Constitution rules out one-man-one-vote government on the ground that it could "lead to minorities being dominated by majorities, and to serious conflict among population groups." Prime Minister Pieter Botha endorsed the proposals, which were drawn up by a constitutional commission headed by his interior minister.

The plan calls for the Senate to be replaced by a government-appointed advisory council of 60 experts and leaders from the white, colored, Indian and Chinese communities.

A separate council is offered to blacks, but the plan provides that it would be consulted only at the discretion of the president of the republic or the advisory council. The constitutional commission proposed revising the Constitution by the end of the year.

Doctor Warns Of Child Disease In Boston Area

BOSTON, May 9 (AP) — Kawasaki's disease, an unusual, sometimes fatal children's illness that has erupted in the Boston area, may be more common than health experts believed, a doctor said here yesterday.

At least 15 children have been admitted to Boston hospitals with the disease, and this is the third outbreak of the newly recognized illness in the United States in the past year.

"The numbers are much greater than we have seen so far," said Dr. Ralph Meade, chief of pediatric infectious disease at Tufts-New England Medical Center. "I suspect that it is more common than we had thought."

The disease attacks the blood vessels and can cause heart damage. Because of this, Dr. Meade said that he is urging parents to have their children examined if the youngsters have some of the symptoms. The symptoms include high fever, swollen lymph glands, a body rash and redness of the palms, soles of the feet, lips and eyes.

It affects young children most, and up to 30 percent of the victims are left with residual heart trouble, while about 2 percent die. None of the Boston area victims has died, he said. The disease is not believed to be contagious, but doctors are not sure of its cause or how it is spread.

7 Killed in Naples Blasts

NAPLES, May 9 (UPI) — Explosions ripped through two illegal fireworks factories on the outskirts of Naples yesterday, killing seven persons.

Diplomatic Battle in Asia Over Cambodia

By Keyes Beech

BANGKOK, May 9 (LAT) — Two of Asia's most resourceful diplomats — the Chinese and Vietnamese foreign ministers — are matching skills over the future of a devastated Cambodia.

Huang Hua of China met with Thai government officials yesterday as part of a continuing campaign to *stiffen opposition to Vietnam's military* takeover of Cambodia and head off Soviet expansion in Southeast Asia.

When Mr. Huang arrived in Bangkok on Wednesday, his Vietnamese adversary, Nguyen Co Thach, was already here en route to Kuala Lumpur for talks with Malaysian officials. Mr. Thach is scheduled to have his own meeting with Thai leaders May 17-20.

NEWS ANALYSIS

The rival foreign ministers, both regarded as tough and skillful negotiators, are crisscrossing this region attempting to woo members of ASEAN, *the non-Communist* Association of Southeast Asian Nations — Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines.

Fourteen months after Soviet-backed Vietnamese troops invaded Cambodia and overthrew the Chinese-backed regime of former Premier Pol Pot, no solution to the Cambodian problem is in sight.

The ASEAN countries, along with China and the United States, have steadfastly refused to recognize the Hanoi-backed regime in Phnom Penh and demanded the withdrawal of an estimated 200,000 Vietnamese troops.

Vietnam has insisted that the situation is irreversible.

There have been signs of erosion in the anti-Vietnam front, and the Chinese are plainly worried that some ASEAN members will break ranks in order to reach an accommodation with Hanoi.

Both Malaysia and Indonesia, where anti-Chinese sentiment is strong, have let it be known that they consider China a bigger threat to Southeast Asia than Vietnam or the Soviet Union.

China has had some doubts about U.S. resolve since last month, when Washington called for a political solution to the Cambodian problem, apparently holding out the promise of diplomatic recognition and economic aid to Hanoi in the hope of undermining Soviet influence.

The Chinese insist that no political solution to the Cambodian *problem is possible if Vietnam* refuses to withdraw its troops.

In his talks with Thai Premier Prem Tinsulanond and Foreign Minister Siddhi Savetsila, Mr. Huang reportedly followed the familiar Chinese line, which goes like this: The only way to deal with Hanoi is to be obstinate. Don't yield an inch. Pol Pot's guerrilla forces, which were on the ropes last fall, are now strong and well-armed and pose a renewed threat to the Vietnamese. In short, the idea is to bleed Vietnam.

The only thing wrong with this line of thought, as some Western diplomats see it, is that the Cambodians rather than the Vietnamese will suffer most. Cambodia faces the prospect, if not yet the reality, of another famine before the year ends. Continued fighting is bound to make matters worse.

The continuing demand for a *Vietnamese withdrawal also strikes* some diplomats as unrealistic because it fails to reckon with the consequences.

"If the Vietnamese withdrew," one diplomat said, "they would create a power vacuum that only Pol Pot and his Khmer Rouge could fill. Do we want that after Pol Pot has already killed off 2 million or so of his own people?"

Conversations with Cambodians in and outside the country reflect the same feelings: Much as the Cambodians may hate the Vietnamese, they hate and fear Pol Pot even more.

Oman Landing Denied by U.S.

STOCKHOLM, May 9 (AP) — Swedish television reported today that a few thousand U.S. Marines had landed in the Gulf state of Oman to begin establishing military bases there. The United States denied the report.

The newscast said Swedish intelligence officials were told of the landing by an agent in Oman.

The Pentagon said the report was "totally without foundation" and the closest Marines to the Gulf were at Mombasa, Kenya, attached to two Navy ships on port call. Maj. Sam Floca, a Defense Department spokesman, said the U.S. military presence in Oman was limited to four officers of the military attache's office there.

Norman Mingo, Artist for Mad Magazine, Dies

NEW YORK, May 9 (NYT) — Norman Mingo, 84, an artist and magazine illustrator who popularized the vacuous, squinting, slightly leering face of "Alfred E. Neuman" as the trademark of Mad Magazine, died yesterday.

Mr. Mingo, of Tarrytown, N.Y., who did conventional portraits of figures such as Gen. George Patton Jr. and was an admirer of the realism of Norman Rockwell, studied art in Chicago and New York and worked in his own commercial art studio — Mingo, Bink & Gipson — until he became at age 60 the chief cover artist for the new satiric publication, Mad Magazine.

Alfred E. Neuman's expression was "What, Me Worry?" — perhaps *characteristic of the late 1950s.* Most historians trace his birth to a Henry Morgan radio show, when a real Alfred Newman, a conductor and composer, was the butt of some jokes.

James Egert Allen

NEW YORK, May 9 (NYT) — Dr. James Egert Allen, 83, an early advocate of black-history studies and the first president of the New York chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, died Tuesday at Jewish Memorial Hospital after a brief illness.

Minnie Mae Presley

MEMPHIS, May 9 (AP) — Minnie Mae Presley, 90, the grandmother of Elvis Presley, died yesterday at Graceland mansion, her grandson's home, a family spokesman said.

Storm Kills 60 in India

NEW DELHI, May 9 (UPI) — More than 60 persons died and 1,000 were injured in a high velocity dust storm that lashed parts of Uttar Pradesh early this week, the Press Trust of India reported yesterday.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 9

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(Continued on Page 12)

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune weekend

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Cannes '80

Film Festival Preview

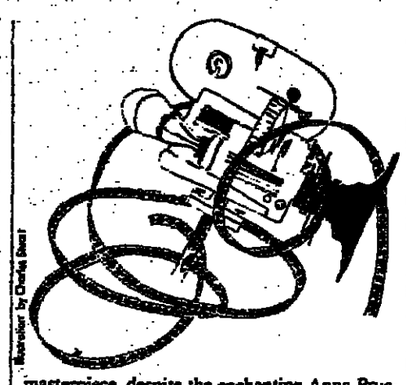
by Joan Dupont

CANNES — The Cannes film festival is always accused of being as brassy, commercial and corrupt as a vulgar carnival. But is still the major *festive* ut on the cinema scene.

t is the party everybody wants to go to to- ht — and complain about the next morning. re are the veteran performers who come to k up their heels in public one more time. This r, Gene Kelly is a hand, as is Humphrey gart's double, swelling it out in his trench t. You could even say that Paul McCartney, e to boost the Wigs' short film, belongs in nostalgia category. But what the public is lly hoping for is novelty, and if possible, e scandal.

This year's festiv is original because we are ring from new countries," says Pierre Bil- d, editor on both the weekly Le Point and Le n Francais. "We have a Filipino film, an uni- ted feature from China, a Brazilian film and Indian entry, proving that these countries are w producing quality films." Billard is a mem- of the French selection committee, with ncoise Maupin from Agence France-Presse d Michel Perez of Le Matin.

"But the trend so shows less activity from top film-producing countries," he continues. or the first time in years, Cannes has no Eng- or Swedish entry, and it's no secret that en good Italian candidates were hard to find." News is out the Fellini's "City of Women," resented out of competition), which took so ich time and money to make, is less than a



masterpiece, despite the enchanting Anna Prucnal and Mastroianni's perfect performance playing himself. On the other hand, everybody is looking forward to Sam Fuller's "The Big Red One," especially Fuller, who has talked about making this film about his own war experiences for the last 30 years. He is a popular figure with the Cahiers du Cinema crowd, who "discovered" him as an *auteur*.

As for the three French and unique Swiss selections, everybody is waiting to see what happens when Jean-Luc Godard ("Sauve qui peut (la vie)"), Alain Resnais ("Mon Oncle d'Amerique"), Bertrand Tavernier ("Une semaine de Vacances") and Maurice Pialat ("Loulou") join forces. Billard says, "These are all filmmakers from roughly the same period whose careers differed — some were considered revolutionary — and it's amusing to see them end up at Cannes."

The theme of this year's festival could be called "Waiting for Godard." The most famous New Wave director, a cult figure, Godard is presenting a film for the first time, but his previous appearance was memorable. He was ringleader in the only serious attempt ever made to boycott the festival. In 1968, following the May student uprising, Godard, Francois Truffaut and Claude Lelouch hung from the curtain to prevent it from going up and denounced Cannes as the bulwark of capitalism and bourgeois values.

Godard chose Isabelle Huppert, a big box office draw, for his new film, going for what he called her "little-girl-selling-candy-at-the-5-&-10-store look." He wasn't the only one: Huppert is in a total of three festival films. Maurice Pialat grabbed her for "Loulou" and she also features in Hungarian Marta Meszaros' "Heiresses."

Insiders claim that Godard is bound to get a prize, but probably not the Palme d'Or. It seems doubtful that jury president Kirk Douglas and members like Leslie Caron will go for him. As for another jury member, Robert Benayoun, he is as famous in France for hating Godard as he is for loving Jerry Lewis.

Carole Laure, who opened the festival on Friday in Canadian Gilles Carle's "Fantastica," was reportedly nervous that her film would go by the boards if there were a demonstration. But with Godard's generation competing for first prize, who will be outrageous at Cannes this year? ■

Akira Kurosawa Makes a Comeback

by William Chapman

TOKYO — The lean years may be over for Akira Kurosawa. Japan's most famous film director, the one with the largest international reputation, recently finished shooting his first Japanese film in a decade.

The film, which is to be shown at Cannes, is the most expensive film ever made in Japan, and the critics' early judgment is that it is one of the best. The director is said to feel it can be a turning point in Japan's depressed (some say depressing) film business.

If those dreams are fulfilled, it will be partly because of a lot of help from Kurosawa's American friends Francis Coppola ("Apocalypse Now") and George Lukas ("Star Wars").

Until they induced 20th Century-Fox to come up with a $1.5 million guarantee in exchange for foreign rights to the movie, Kurosawa could not beg enough money from any Japanese producer. It is the first U.S. investment in a Japanese movie, and Kurosawa hopes it will start a trend.

The film is "Kagemusha," a three-hour-long medieval epic filled with scenes of mounted Samurai clashing in one of the 16th-century civil wars that have so much romantic appeal for Japanese moviegoers. It is about a common criminal suddenly elevated to replace a lord who had, *in the interests of clan security*, ordered that his own death be kept a secret from his enemies. *Kagemusha* literally means "the shadow warrior," but that doesn't quite fit the movie's meaning, and there is still debate about a proper English title.

Critics who have seen most of the raw footage call it the most beautiful of all Kurosawa's films and believe it will rank in importance with his early successes, such as "Rashomon," "The Seven Samurai" and "Ikiru."

Most of the talk is of its spectacular camera work. "Professionals will be astonished at the technical skill," says Tokyo film critic Nei Kawarabata, who believes that Japanese films technically lag behind foreign ones. Donald Richie, the author of a book on Kurosawa, calls it "the most beautiful film he has ever made."

Because the early judgments have centered on its technical artistry, some questions have been raised about the theme. The critics say it is not merely a full-color spectacular relying on the scenery and dashing Samurai. But they also consider its message less pointed than such early Kurosawa films as "Ikiru" and "The Bad Sleep Well."

Richie said he believes it questions Japan's feudal militarism by using a common man "to expose the rigidity and bloody-mindedness of the Japanese view toward the wars. It opens a hole so that you can look inside that [feudal] structure and see what really went on. It's not muckraking, but it does contrast the official myth with human reality."

Kurosawa himself does not like to talk about whether the film carries a particular meaning. "There is no specific message," he said in an interview. "If I had a message, I would write it on a placard and walk around with it."

Different people will see different meanings in "Kagemusha," he said, because it reflects the complexities in his own mind. "I don't like the idea of a film only doing one thing," he said.

Because it represents a comeback for the popular director, the making of the film itself is a kind of Japanese melodrama — a story of the once renowned artist virtually abandoned by his native industry. Kurosawa, who just turned 70, literally went begging for the production money. As a tale of the fallen hero who endures and succeeds against heavy odds, the making of "Kagemusha" is as dramatic as any script.

Kurosawa was one of two or three postwar Japanese directors whose work attracted international attention. "Rashomon," perhaps his best-known movie, won first prize at the Venice Film Festival in 1951, the first major international award for a Japanese movie. He followed it with several widely acclaimed films that ranged from Samurai dramas to social protests to simple stories of little people who struggle.

Along the way, he managed to alienate the men who run Japan's major studios. They complained that he overspent budgets and was late in bringing in almost every production. Kurosawa is also a volatile man to work for, given to denouncing actors and cameramen. His most common accusation is that colleagues don't think for themselves and leave every minor decision to him, according to a friend.

By 1970, the producers had had enough and refused to finance anything he offered. There was a disastrous experience in which Kurosawa quit or was dismissed from production, with an American company, of "Tora Tora Tora," a film about World War II.

The times were hard, and Kurosawa went into a deep depression. He attempted suicide by slashing himself more than 20 times with a razor, an act that a close friend describes as "more of a cry for help." He wrote a script for a Japanese version of King Lear and another script based on an Edgar Allan Poe tale but found money for neither of them.

He recalls that long dry spell now as a period of hard work, writing scripts for movies that might never be made. "I was not just playing around," he said. In one of history's more novel movie-selling episodes, he composed more than 200 color sketches of scenes he hoped to direct in "Kagemusha" and trekked through production companies with them under his arm.

Like any rejected artist, he got angry, and his disgust with the small-mindedness of the studios is still with him. Last week, he took a brief break from last-minute sound-dubbing at the Toho Studio to explain his wrath.

"*The motto of the film companies is 'Safety First,'* " he said. "They don't have any spirit of adventure. They are satisfied to put up a moderately small amount of money and if it [a movie] comes out moderately good then they are satisfied. But making a film is nearly always a gamble and if you think you really want to make it and if you can get the audiences to understand then you can get large audiences. But the Japanese companies always look backward. They don't have a fighting spirit."

During the bleak years, his mind was mostly on Japan's medieval period. His King Lear epic would have replaced the British throne and the king's three daughters with a Japanese warlord who had three sons.

"The nature of man was naked in those [medieval] times," he said. "Society was changing and we can have a clear image of man in those times." But the Lear film never got off the ground, and Kurosawa turned all his attention to raising money for "Kagemusha."

Finally, Coppola and Lukas got some backing from Fox, and then Toho film agreed to put up $5 million, twice as much as any Japanese company has ever invested in a movie. Only the U.S. company's offer persuaded Toho to go along. "Our company could not afford it if it were only for Japanese use," acknowledges Toho film president Tomoyuki Tanaka. "We needed another market."

The financing of "Kagemusha" tells a good deal about the state of Japan's movie industry, which has fallen far since it surprised the art film world in the 1950s.

The industry consists today of three major companies that produce fewer films and films that most critics feel are getting shoddier and shoddier. Audiences are disappearing. Last year, patrons bought about 165 million seats, compared to the more than one billion seats sold in 1958. The companies produced 40 percent fewer films than in 1960.

Desperate to regain audiences that have turned to television and home entertainments, producers had until recently put their dwindling funds into sappy romances, science fiction, bloody and themeless Samurai dramas and disaster epics. A popular typical thriller is "Godzilla," a monster film based on "King Kong."

There have been signs in the past two years of a renaissance of more serious films, but producers also continue to chase after the teen-age market with love stories that went out of style decades ago, says Richie, the critic and film historian. They haven't been very successful. "They are making films for a phantom audience," adds Richie. "It doesn't exist."

Kurosawa is described by friends as hoping that his new venture will not only restore his name but also turn the domestic film industry around, making it more adventurous and less stingy. A big success for "Kagemusha" overseas would open the door for more big-budget movies that would earn their way in part by large overseas sales. The testing point will be the Cannes Film Festival: Acclaim there, critics believe, would lead to future international tie-ups.

Kurosawa, who likes to dream on a scale as big as his epics, is already planning his next effort, the King Lear script. Its theme is not modest. Kurosawa recently told an interviewer that it will "show how man should live in this world." ■

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Kurosawa on the set.

Wim Wenders Shoots First Hollywood Film

Editor's Note: Wim Wenders last week said he planned to come to Cannes on May 13 to attend a screening of his "Lightning Over Water," a short film about the last three months in the life of director Nicholas Ray, who Wenders greatly admired.

by Ing Ying Wu

HOLLYWOOD — A few months ago, on the eve of shooting his first Hollywood studio picture, "Hammett," Wim Wenders admitted, "I'm a little bit scared."

Yet the serious, soft-spoken young German director who sits behind his cluttered desk at the Hollywood General Studios, where producer Francis Ford Coppola's production company Zoetrope recently moved from San Francisco, seemed confident.

Now, months later, with the film almost finished, Wenders appears to be adjusting to Hollywood very well, although the process has been a radical departure from the normal working methods of the bright star of the highly-acclaimed New German Cinema.

Wenders took over "Hammett" from British director Nicolas Roeg two years ago when co-producer Fred Roos cabled him in Australia, where Wenders had been preparing his next film. He came to the United States and started working with Joe Gores on a screenplay based on Gores' 1975 novel, "Hammett," which spans a week in Dashiell Hammett's life in 1928, when the young writer is forced to put aside his first novel, "Red Harvest" to investigate a murder.

Then two other screenwriters were brought to the project. After six months with Tom Pope, Wenders and Dennis O'Flaherty finally came up with a script that satisfied him.

"Every time we finished a script, we realized we could go even further," he explained. "More and more, we left the novel behind. The mystery is now entirely different from the original one. It's much more a story about a writer and his friend, Jimmy Wright, an old friend of Hammett's who's come back to town and gets him involved in a case he's on."

As in his last film, "The American Friend," a thriller based on Patricia Highsmith's novel "Ripley's Game," Wenders again seems more concerned with examining the nature of male friendships than in displaying blood and gore:

"'Hammett' is about the relationship between two men, Hammett and this older guy who's like a father to him, whom he based most of his short stories on. The most important element is that Hammett is writing his first novel. Two of my earlier films, 'Alice in the Cities' and 'Wrong Movement,' are also about writers."

Wenders, who in the past has written his own scripts from works by such diverse writers as Goethe, Nathaniel Hawthorne and Peter Handke, found collaborating quite a change — as was Coppola's close involvement.

"I've never worked with a producer before except on my first film, 'The Scarlet Letter,' " he said. "But I was very lucky with Francis, fanatic filmmaker that he is. Of course, we've had some arguments, but I was never forced to do anything I didn't want to, either on the script or the casting."

The Hollywood casting system was a revelation to him. Before, his scripts were always written with a cast in mind. "Here, it's the other way around," he reflected. "We had to have a script in order to be able to cast."

Fred Forrest, whom Wenders met the first day he arrived in California and who was in "The Rose" and "Apocalypse Now," plays the lead, and veteran actor Brian Keith, Hammett's mentor who is renamed Jimmy Ryan for the film.

Wenders also cast some of Hollywood's best-known character actors — Sylvia Miles, Elisha Cook and Sylvia Sidney — in addition to newcomers Marilu Henner ("Bloodbrothers"), Jack Nance, Michael Chow and David Patrick Kelly.

Having finished shooting "Hammett" in mid-April, Wim Winders finds that Hollywood filming techniques compare favorably with European methods. "It's nice to work with technicians as good as the ones here," he said in flawless English. "You gain a lot, especially on technical points, though you lose a lot of spontaneity."

Much of the film's hefty $8-million budget, the largest Wenders has ever worked with, was needed for sets, and the crew was much larger than Wenders was used to in Europe, ranging from 50 to 100 people daily, "depending on what we were shooting," Wenders noted. "Sometimes the art department alone would be 50 people." The film is set in the 1920s, so most of the filming, aside from two weeks on location in San Francisco, had to be done on specially constructed sets at Hollywood General Studios.

Wenders seems quite pleased with the work of his director of photography, Hollywood old-timer Joseph Biroc, 77, who was gangster film specialist Samuel Fuller's cameraman in the 1950s, shot all of Robert Aldrich's films in the past 10 years and was co-winner of an Oscar for the photography of "The Towering Inferno."

At the moment, Wenders is devoting all of his time and energy to finishing the rough cut of "Hammett" with editor Janice Hampton. Because the plot was changed during filming and became even more complicated than it was originally, the film's ending still has to be shot after the rough cut is finished. He would like to complete "Hammett" by September, for an autumn release date.

Despite his earlier uncertainty about Hollywood, Wenders seems to have adjusted very well. He recently married rock singer Ronee Blakely and has set up residence in Malibu. "Working here happens differently than in Europe because, once you understand how the system works, it becomes more effective, especially with this kind of period film," he said. "But for other movies, I prefer working like I used to."

He is planning to shoot the science fiction film in Australia and hopes it will be a German-American co-production. Wenders smiled mischievously when he revealed there would be no script, only a treatment. Who will produce? "I will definitely do it myself," he replied, "because nobody else is going to produce a movie without a script." His eyes suddenly twinkled behind his glasses as he broke into a laugh. ■

Wim Wenders, the young German film director, in his new Hollywood offices.

Samurai in Kurosawa's 16th-century tale "Kagemusha," to be shown at Cannes.

The Cannes Film Festival — From Mussolini to Godard

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

CANNES — The Cannes film festival, which opens its 33rd session this week, has no rival in either longevity or prestige. It was not the first such festival, but it is today the foremost and the most enduring, indisputably *the* marketplace for motion pictures from everywhere.

It was Mussolini who invented the film festival — and indirectly and certainly unwittingly that of Cannes. An ardent movie fan, believing with Lenin that the cinema was potentially the widest-reaching propaganda instrument, he organized in "Internazionale d'arte cinematografia" to be included in the Biennale of Venice in August 1932.

His idea was approved by the Hollywood bigwigs — Adolph Zukor, Jesse Lasky, Warner Bros. and Carl Laemmle — and by film representatives in Germany, Poland (then independent), France, the Soviet Union and, of course, Italy. All sent films to participate in the trial festival. Royalty, official dignitaries, screen stars and directors attended, and the occasion received worldwide coverage.

By 1937, the Venice film festival was an institution, but one under tyrannical command. That year Hitler's sidekick, Dr. Goebbels, was a honored guest — as were Jean Renoir, the ex-queen of Spain and Jack Warner.

In tribute to Goebbels' presence, the Golden Lion, the first prize, was awarded to Luis Trenker's "Der Kaiser von Kalifornien" over Renoir's "La Grande Illusion," generally judged to be the outstanding contribution. In commenting on the pacifistic "Grande Illusion," Goebbels declared that the German army no longer had any such relatively sympathetic Junker as Erich von Stroheim portrayed in the film. "Too bad for them!" wrote a visiting journalist.

The French delegation was outraged, and Phillipe Erlanger of the Beaux Arts proposed that France finance an annual film festival, a proposition seconded by the minister of culture. A cinema palace was erected on the Croisette at Cannes, and its opening ceremonies scheduled for Sept. 15, 1939. Early in September, war was declared, and the following summer the Italian forces occupied Cannes, but not for motion picture festival purposes.

The first Cannes film festival took place six years later — in September 1946. Prepared in haste in the postwar scramble, it appears to have been more of a nightmare than a celebration. James Agate, the English critic who attended, has amusingly described its confusion in his "Ego 9." Films with missing reels were spooled off until 3 a.m., and his frantic efforts to obtain departure passage were thwarted daily.

It was decided to skip the following year, and in 1948 more orderly programming was imposed with Robert Favre-Le Bret's appointment as managing director. Favre-Le Bret has guided its fortunes ever since; today he serves as president, with Gilles Jacob, the former L'Express film critic, in the post of director. Jacob travels most of the year in quest of films worthy of the exposure.

In addition to the prize-competing official program, there is a section devoted to the works of experimental directors, a week of films selected by a group of international critics, and a collection of films showing various film trends. Major films by established directors are often shown out of competition — as special events — to avoid any overshadowing of aspiring newcomers.

Through the 1950s and 1960s, the festival gained a reputation for gaudy glamour. The Hollywood idols of the golden age were frequently on hand in glittering array. Affluent producers gave lavish cocktail parties. The expensive restaurants and local cabarets thrived as never before. Outsiders sought to grab the publicity spotlight. A would-be starlet stripped naked on the Carlton Hotel beach for the benefit of photographers, and the news went around the world. Purveyors of porno films, still under ban in many countries including France, whispered invitations to come and see their bold products at local theaters or in hotel rooms. The festival image became that of a wild party. Came the revolution.

The 1968 festival opened in the midst of a general strike and student riots calculated to topple the de Gaulle regime. Its first few days passed without incident, though the strike had paralyzed transport, which prevented the arrival of some films and guests. Then came the call to close down the festival.

Roger Vadim, best known for his suggestive disrobing of Brigitte Bardot and other beauties on the screen, held rank as the movement's chieftain. Claude Lelouch disembarked from his yacht in the Cannes harbor to preach the cause. One morning Jean-Luc Godard and followers occupied the festival palace for a debate on measures to halt the festival. Through a long, hot day, this congress disputed but could frame no statement satisfactory to its members. While they were still in debate, Fabre-Le Bret issued a declaration that the festival had terminated. Times have again changed. This year, Godard has a film in competition.

Following 1968, a shadow of austerity fell across the face of the festival. There were fewer festivities and less entertaining by producers selling their wares. Certain formalities survive. It is still obligatory to dress for the evening performances, as the Cannes burghers who lend it financial support want to maintain its gala *ton*.

The porno peddlers of old are scarce now, for porno is passe since the abolishment of most censorship. Nor are naked beauties any longer a novelty. In the aftermath of 1968, there was a sudden spate of politically-engaged movies, but these recently have yielded the lion's share of the program to comedies, psychological dramas and studies of individual introspection.

The festival has had fat years and lean years, a zigzag chart of the cinema's own ups and downs. The pressure to enter films that need "help" — having received a poor press or disappointing box-office returns at home — has been increasingly withstood. The selections are chosen for their quality, and the Cannes committee has first pick. Now and then a "turkey" or two gets in under the ropes.

The festival as a happening has many faces and many masks. There is the official image — cinematic art for the cinema's sake — and there is the business-is-business side, which operates in hotel rooms, bars, cafes, on the beach — wherever there is an uncreased buttonhole. Away from the palace, the business of the occasion is business — and a great portion of the assembled never see a film. They are too busy.

It is said that there are more movie deals made in Cannes than anywhere else, including Holly-

Continued on page 10W

International datebook

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Staatsoper (tel: 53 24/2655) — May 10 at 8: "Elektra." May 11 at 6:30: "Der Rosenkavalier." May 12 at 7:30: "La Traviata." May 13 at 7:30: "Ariadne auf Naxos." May 15 at 6:30: "Don Carlos." May 16 at 6: "Tannhaeuser."

BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Koninklijke Vlaamse Opera (tel: 031/33.13.23; 33.66.85) — May 10 at 8; May 11 at 3: "Idomeneo."

BRUSSELS, Theatre Royal de la Monnaie (tel: 218.12.01/02). Grande Salle — May 10 at 8: "La Dame aux Camelias" (Verdi/Lefebre), Royal Wallonie Ballet. May 16 and 17 at 7:30: "Idomeneo," Koninklijke Vlaamse Opera.

●Centre Feminin d'Education Permanente (tel: 219.65.18) — Maia Damadian, engravings.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PRAGUE, May 12-June 4: Prague Spring Festival. Includes: Czech Philharmonic, Prague Chamber Orchestra, Smetana and Janacek Quartets. (Information: tel: 63582.)

ENGLAND

BRIGHTON, To May 18: Brighton Festival. Includes: The Dome — May 15 at 7:30: Peter Frankl and Tamas Vasary pianos (Bizet, Stravinsky). Theatre Royal — May 12 at 7:45: "The Heiress" (Ruth and Augustus Goetz, based on James' "Washington Square"), Juliet Mills, Nigel Hawthorne, Eleanor Summerfield. (Information: tel: 0273/68.21.27.)

LONDON, Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13) — May 14-June 29: Salvador Dali, exhibition.

●Hayward Gallery — To June 22: "Pier and Ocean, Construction in the Art of the '70s."

●Wembley Stadium — May 10: Football Association Cup Final.

●St. Paul's Cathedral — May 13: Service of the Order of the British Empire.

●Sadler's Wells Theatre (tel: 837.16.72) — May 12-17: "Music Week at the Wells." Includes: May 12: Elysian Wind Quintet, Penelope Roskell piano (Berg, Mozart). May 15: Coull Quartet (Haydn, Mendelssohn).

●Coliseum (tel: 836.16.72). English National Opera — May 13 at 7:30: Gala Performance. Includes: "Lohengrin" (Prelude Act III), "War and Peace" (Scene VI) and "Prince Igor" (Khan Konchak's Aria).

FRANCE

BORDEAUX, To May 25: 30th International Music Festival. Includes: May 13 and 14 at 9: "Il Signor Bruschino" (Rossini), Warsaw Chamber Opera. (Information: Tel: 90.91.60.)

CANNES, To May 22: Cannes Film Festival. Includes: "Being There" (Ashby/U.S.), "All That Jazz" (Fosse/U.S.), "Sauve Qui Peut (la Vie)" (Godard/France), "Salto nel Vuoto" (Bellocchio/Italy) and "The Big Red One" (Fuller/U.S.).

PARIS, Parvis de la Defense — May 10-11: "Dances of the Future." Includes: May 10 at 8:30: Le "Dansoir" de Toulouse, Steve Lacy Quintet. May 11 at 6: Jennifer Muller and the Works, Carolyn Carlson (tel: 233.51.91).

●Theatre Oblique (tel: 355.02.94) — "Eugene Onegin" (Tchaikovsky) and artists Mstislav Rosropovich, Alfred Brendel and Riccardo Muti. (Information: tel: 26.28.41.)

MONACO

MONTE CARLO, Sporting Club — May 10 at 10: Cher. May 11 at 10: Helen Reddy.

THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 020/71.83.45). Grote Zaal — May 12 at 8:15: The Stylistics. May 16 at 8:15: May 12-24: Susan Buirge Dance Theater, Bagouet Dance Company.

●Galerie J. C. Riedel (tel: 633.25.73) — To May 13: "Abel Ogier," exhibition.

IRELAND

ENNISKILLEN, May 11-17: "5th Annual Fishing Festival," at 8 venues on the Erne Waters. Competition times: May 12, 14 and 16 from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. No tickets required. (Information: tel: 0232/31221.)

ITALY

FLORENCE, To July 9: 43d Maggio Musicale. Includes: "Otello" (Verdi), 11 at 8:30: Strasbourg Philharmonic Orchestra, Alain Lombard conductor. (Infomation: Theatre Municipal; tel: 021/22.64.33.)

RIEHEN, Reithalle des Wenkenparks — May 11-Sept. 14: "Sculpture in the 20th Century." (Information: tel: 061/67.01.67.)

WEST GERMANY

BERLIN, To May 22: "Berlin Theater Meeting." Includes: Hebbel Theater — May 10 and 11 at 7:30: "Measure for Measure" (Shakespeare). Messenhallen am Funkturm, Halle 9 — May 13-17: "Mephisto" (Mann/Mnouchkine), Theatre de Soleil. (Information: Tel: 26341; Telex: 185255.)

●ICC (tel: 30181) — May 10 at 8: Joan Armatrading.

●Philharmonie (tel: 26.92.51) — May 12 and 13 at 8: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Engen Jochum conductor, Maurizio Pollini soloist (Brahms, Mozart).

BONN, Gronau Stadium — "Bonn Summer '80." Includes: May 10: Bonn Rock Forum Festival. (Information: tel: 02221/77.34.60.)

●Beethovenhalle — May 11: Los Angeles Philharmonic, Carlo Maria Giulini conductor.

FRANKFURT, Oper der Staedtischen Buehnen (tel: 25611). Frankfurt Opera — May 10: "Fidelio." May 11 and 14: "Julius Caesar." May 12: "Jennfa." May 15: "Die Zauberfloete." May 16: "La Traviata."

●Jahrhunderthalle — May 12: Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra, Carlo Maria Giulini conductor.

FREIBURG, Stadthalle — May 10: Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra, Carlo Maria Giulini conductor.

HAMBURG, Staatsoper (tel: 040/35.15.55). Hamburg Opera — May 11 and 15 at 7: "Don Giovanni." May 16 at 7:30: "Die Lustigen Weiber von Windsor." Hamburg Opera Ballet — May 10 and 14 at 7:30: "Traeumer."

MANNHEIM, May 13-17: "Mannheim in Spring." Includes: Theater Tent at the Parade's Place — May 13-14 at 7:30: "Molly," New York Street Theater Caravan. National Theater — May 15-16 at 8:30: San Francisco Mime Group. Friedrichsplatz — May 16 at 7:30: "Rock Requiem." May 17: Brazilian Festival, illuminations and fireworks. University of Mannheim — May 16-17 at 8:30: "Salome," Silk Theatre, Rotterdam.

MUNICH, Herkulessaal der Residenz — May 18: Michael Ponti piano, Robert Zimansky violin, Jan Polasek viola (Mozart, Smetana, Beethoven).

●Mariahilfkirche — May 11-17: International Organ Festival. Includes: May 11: Walter Hillsman (Bach). May 13: Hans Haselboeck (Bach). May 15: Ferenc Gergeley (Bach). May 17: Bernward Beyerle (Bach).

OF SPECIAL INTEREST

ISAAC STERN IN PARIS

PARIS — To celebrate his 60th birthday and his 45th year as a violinist, Isaac Stern will give a series of concerts with the French National Orchestra and the Radio-France New Philharmonic Orchestra in Paris.

Schedule begins as follows: Theatre des Champs-Elysees (tel: 720.03.43) — May 13 at 8:30: French National Orchestra, Kiril Kondrashin conductor (Stravinsky, Tchaikovsky). May 20: Neville Marriner conductor (Saint-Saens, Bartok, Mendelssohn). May 30: Leonard Slatkin conductor (Brahms, Sibelius). June 7: Lorin Maazel conductor (Dvorak, Brahms, Bartok). Maison des Arts et de la Culture, Creteil (tel: 899.94.50) — May 21: French National Orchestra, Neville Marriner conductor (Saint-Saens, Mendelssohn, Bartok). Pavillon Baltard, Nogent-sur-Marne (tel: 873.45.81) — June 6: French National Orchestra, Lorin Maazel conductor (Dvorak, Brahms, Bartok). Maison de la Radio, Grand Auditorium (tel: 524.15.16) — June 14: New Philharmonic Orchestra, Emmanuel Krivine conductor.

Isaac Stern at 60.

Billy Preston and Syreeta. Kleine Zaal — May 11 at 8:15: Dicran Jamgeochian (Vivaldi, Handel).

●American Graffiti Gallery (tel: 27.62.43) — Through May 31: Jim Dine, original graphics.

SCOTLAND

PITLOCHRY, To Oct. 4: Pitlochry Festival Theatre. Includes: "The Importance of Being Earnest" (Wilde). (Information: tel: 0796/2680.)

SWITZERLAND

LAUSANNE, To June 30: 25th Lausanne Festival. Includes: May 10 and

Food

Cannes: Restaurants Off the Beaten Track

by Peter Graham

CANNES — The scenario, as they say, is a familiar one: Dinky fishing village with perfect climate and robust local cooking turns into millionaires' playground peddling faceless international cuisine.

Cannes differs from sister resorts like Saint-Tropez, Cadaques or Praia da Rocha in that this process of "sophistication" took place nearly 150 years ago: An Englishman, Lord Brougham, was prevented from getting to Nice by a *cordon sanitaire* (there was cholera in Provence), turned back to Cannes, fell in love with the place and built himself a house there.

Much of the British aristocracy followed his example by wintering there. According to a 1912 guidebook, Cannes had several lawn tennis courts and a cricket pitch.

Nowadays, out-of-season Cannes is still a showcase of what the wealthy (not as aristocratic as they used to be) do in retirement. After a dodder along the town's immaculately trim promenades, dyspeptic-looking men in unnaturally casual gear and jewel-jangling, heavily made-up ladies make for the better-value restaurants (rip-off joints are strictly for the tourists), pick at their food, give a tidbit or two to their dog (miniature), which will have its own chair at table, and haggle over the check.

Come festival time, Cannes is taken over by fast cars, fat cigars and flashbulbs. Expensive restaurants do a roaring expense-account trade in tournedos Rossini, lobster Thermidor, and overcooked, overflambeed fish.

Almost everywhere, local Provencal cooking has slunk out of the side door. How could aristocrats, millionaires, jet-setters and film stars, fussy about their breath, digestion and looks, possibly be expected to enjoy a cuisine that relies heavily on the pungent flavors of olives, olive oil, garlic, salt cod, saffron, ripe tomatoes, anchovies and herbs like thyme, basil and winter savory? Until recently, any suggestion of *terroir* (local produce, tastes and traditions) intruding on to the plates of diners in restaurants and hotels along the Croisette was anathema.

But now that *nouvelle cuisine* has made culinary tradition respectable (you cannot dismiss what you have ransacked), a nod in the direction of *terroir* can be detected here and there in fashionable Cannes restaurants — as it can, incidentally, in the three finest and most expensive spots on the Cote d'Azur, Le Moulin de Mougins at Mougins, L'Oasis at La Napoule and La Bonne Auberge at Antibes.

But full-blooded Provencal cooking is hard to find in Cannes and its environs. True, a number of restaurants make a commendable effort at bouillabaisse, that delicious fish stew served with croutons and *rouille* (garlic mayonnaise with cayenne pepper and saffron). Chefs have crossed swords over what constitutes its authorized version — J.B. Reboul, in his bible of Provencal cooking, "La Cuisiniere Provencale," lists no fewer than 40 species of fish that *could*, though did not have to, go into its composition. The best version in the Cannes area is generally agreed to be made by Tetou, six kilometers from Cannes at Golfe-Juan-Vallauris (Tel: (93) 63.71.16), as well it might be at 150 francs a throw.

Peter Graham

Mme. Gisele Ichou at La Ferme.

La Mere Besson, only two minutes' walk from the Palais des Festivals (13 rue Pradignac; tel: (93) 39.59.24), is the only Cannes restaurant to serve nothing *but* local specialties, at a reasonable 100 francs a meal. Local rather than Provencal, because some of them — *lou piech* (veal breast stuffed with spinach and Swiss chard tops), *truccha* (omelette with Swiss chard tops) and *pistou* (minestrone with garlic and basil flavoring) — are really Nicois dishes (and Nice is fiercely proud of having its own specific cuisine). *Aioli* (garlic mayonnaise with salt cod, hard-boiled eggs, snails and a procession of vegetables) *is*, on the other hand, as thoroughly Provencal as it is possible to be, and La Mere Besson does a very good version of it.

Penniless film buffs wishing to set their culinary sights a little lower should stroll round the harbor along to the less fashionable beach by boulevard Jean-Hibert. There, Lou Souleou (tel: (93) 39.85.55, about 55 francs) offers mo a smattering of Provencal dishes and som old-fashioned desserts.

For a wilder ambience, the place to g Ferme (5 rue Floris; serves till 2 a.m.; t 39.86.13), which on Thursdays, Fridays a urdays has the added attraction (for n charge) of an excelent drag show. Cam the way, is transvestissville.

And on other days, there is still the Gisele Ichou, a marvelous *pied noir* la trained as a concert pianist before going i jewelry business, and then opening La Incongruity is the keynote: As you tu excellent and very Mediterranean starter cal sausage, ham, *coda*, *sardines en es* (fried, then marinate in aromatic vinegr red peppers in oil — and tender grille (about 100 francs a lad), Gisele will tr to a medley of old-fashioned pop and waltzes, in a decor of artwheels and mar resolutely rustic it looks ready for a nativ

Cannes can cause claustrophobia, parti during the festival, so if the beach is n scene, why not go for breath of fresh ai meal up in Mougins, 8 kilometers out o Until recently a tiny unpoiled village set olive groves in the bany hills above C Mougins suddenly became fashionable now surrounded by a altitude of luxu alive with burglar alams and Germa herds, boasts no less tan seven car pa can lay claim to a high concentration c good restaurants per share meter tha where else in France.

One of the least-know — and least ex (about 50 francs) — is L'Estaminet de parts (closed Tuesday; te (93) 90.05.36) serves gigantic portions (straightforwa fare such as aubergine art, *pistou*, m ham and *estouffade de oeuf* (Provenc stew).

Just over the way is Le Bistrot, actuall of a cellar than a bistro, ni by Alain Ba Paradoxically perhaps, in view of his cosi tan background (10 years at the Cara New York), Ballatore went back to his old cookbooks and opted for a totally Pr and Nicois menu (about 0 francs). The expertly prepared by hi partner Jean Giordano include *tourte e-blettes* (Swis top and pine nut pie), *artichauts a la bi* (stuffed artichokes), *sardines a la menth* dines stuffed with mint ad almonds), *paquets* (sheep's tripe and trotters simme hours in a tomato and garl sauce), and

Le Bistrot is phenomenally successful ahead; tel: (93) 75.78.34) — and other re teurs on the Cote d'Azur must follow its ple, proving that a restaurant can bot genuine local cuisine *and* bella mode.

AUCTION SALES

Christie's Forthcoming Overseas Sales

In America, at 502 Park Avenue, New York:

Tuesday, May 13 at 8 p.m.
Ten Important Impressionist Paintings from the Collection of Henry Ford II

Tuesday, May 13 at 8.30 p.m.
Impressionist and Modern Paintings and Sculpture

Wednesday, May 14
Impressionist and Modern Drawings and Watercolours

Thursday, May 15
Impressionist and Modern Paintings, Drawings and Watercolours

Friday, May 16
Contemporary Art

Tuesday, May 20
Fine Antiquities

Wednesday, May 21
Medieval, Renaissance and Later Sculpture and Works of Art

Thursday, May 22
American Paintings, Drawings and Sculpture of the 19th and 20th Centuries

Friday, May 30
19th Century European Paintings

Saturday, May 31
Important Art Nouveau and Art Déco

Thursday, June 5
Important Old Master Paintings

Saturday, June 7
The Property of the Estate of Mrs. Diego Suarez

Wednesday, June 11
Important Jewels

Saturday, June 14
American and European Art Pottery

Tuesday, June 17
European Porcelain and Pottery

Friday, June 20
Continental and English Silver and Objects of Vertu

Saturday, June 21
Oriental Rugs and Carpets

Thursday, June 26
Russian Works of Art

House Sales In Sewickley, Pennsylvania:
Monday, May 19 and Tuesday, May 20 at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. each day.
The Contents of George R. Hann's House "Treetops"

Thursday, May 22 and Friday, May 23 at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. each day.
The Contents of the Late Henry Oliver Rea's House "Windward Farms"

At 219 East 67th Street, New York:

Wednesday, May 14
Important 19th and 20th Century Photographic Literature, including the Rinhart Library

Thursday, May 15
19th and 20th Century Master Photographs

Friday, May 16 at 10 a.m.
19th Century Photographs and Related Material, including a Special Section of Italian Photography

Friday, May 16 at 2 p.m.
20th Century Photography and Related Material

Friday, May 16 at 8 p.m.
Photographs and Portfolios by Ansel Adams

Tuesday, May 20
Furniture, Decorations and Paintings

Wednesday, May 21 at 10 p.m.
19th and 20th Century Costume, Textiles and Oriental Robes

Wednesday, May 21 at 2 p.m.
Jewellery

Wednesday, May 28
19th Century Paintings, Drawings and Watercolours

Friday, May 30
Art Nouveau and Art Déco

Tuesday, June 3
Furniture, Decorations and Paintings

Thursday, June 5
Chinese Snuff Bottles and Japanese Works of Art

Friday, June 6
Photographic Equipment and Related Material

Tuesday, June 10
Contemporary Art

Tuesday, June 17
Furniture, Decorations and Paintings

Wednesday, June 18
Jewellery and Watches

Thursday, June 19
American, English and Continental Silver

Tuesday, June 24
Americana, including Furniture, Decorations and Paintings

In Geneva, at the Hotel Richemond:

Monday, May 12 at 10.30 a.m.
Fine Continental Porcelain and Faience

Monday, May 12 at 3 p.m. and 9 p.m.
Important Russian Works of Art

Monday, May 12 at 6 p.m.
Fine Wines

Tuesday, May 13 at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. and Wednesday, May 14 at 3 p.m.
Fine Objects of Vertu

Wednesday, May 14 at 10.30 a.m.
Watches and Clocks

Wednesday, May 14 at 8 p.m. and Thursday, May 15 at 10.30 a.m., 3 p.m. and 8 p.m.
Magnificent Jewels

Friday, May 16 at 10.30 a.m.
Art Nouveau and Art Déco

In Holland, at the Sonesta Hotel, Amsterdam:

Tuesday, May 27
Fine and Rare Wines

Wednesday, June 11
Important Tiles and European Ceramics

Thursday, June 12
Chinese and Japanese Ceramics

In Rome, at the Palazzo Massimo Lancellotti:

Thursday, May 15 at 4 p.m.
Books and Atlases

Thursday, May 15 at 9 p.m.
Italian, European and Ancient Coins, Medals and Numismatic Books

Thursday, May 22
Fine Pictures, Drawings and Prints

Thursday, May 29
European Ceramics and Porcelain

Thursday, June 5
Fine Silver

Thursday, June 12
Furniture, Objects of Art, Clocks and Ethnographica

This calendar is provided in advance so that those wishing to attend the sales can make the necessary arrangements. Although care is taken to ensure the accuracy of the listings, Christie's cannot be responsible for changes, cancellations or additions in the schedules.

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The Hotel des Bergues, Geneva.

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13th May 9 am-5 pm.
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AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE IN L'ISLE-ADAM - Near Paris, France.
SATURDAY, May 17, at 2:30 p.m.
COLLECTION of RARE
BORDEAUX and BURGUNDY WINES
White and red vintage from 1893 to 1942
On view: Friday, May 16, from 10-12 a.m., 2-6 p.m.; Saturday, May 17, from 10-12 a.m.
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AUCTION SALE IN PARIS - NEW DROUOT
9 rue Drouot, 75009 PARIS. Thursday May 22, 1980 at 2:30 p.m. Room 1

DRAWINGS, OLD MASTER PAINTINGS, SCULPTURES
Small clock by Bréguet (N° 5017).
Sword designed for the King Alphonse XII.

ANTIQUE FURNITURE
Outstanding Gobelins tapestry of the *Suite des Maisons Royales* "Fontainebleau", bearing the arms of the COLBERT-SENNETERRE family (3 m. X 5.25 m.).
Flemish, Beauvais and Aubusson tapestries.

Experts: Messrs. de Bayser, Touzet, Bresset, de Fommervault, Fabre and Revillon d'Apreval.
Public viewing: Wednesday May 21 from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Mes GODEAU-SOLANET-AUDAP,
Auctioneers - 32 Rue Drouot 75009 PARIS.
Tel.: 770 67 68.

Very important gilded bronze hanging wall clock attributed to CRESSENT, similar to the one in the Queen's bedroom in Versailles (1.23 m. high).

AUCTION SALES IN PARIS - NEW DROUOT
9 rue Drouot, 75009 PARIS.
- WEDNESDAY May 21 at 9 p.m.
- THURSDAY May 22, from 2 p.m. to 9 p.m., Room 8.

COLLECTION OF MINIATURES
ISLAMIC CERAMICS
220 LURISTAN BRONZES
60 AMLASH TERRACOTTA OBJECTS

Public viewing: Wednesday May 21, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Mes BOISGIRARD - de HEECKEREN,
Associated Auctioneers
2 rue de Provence, 75009 Paris. Tel.: 770.81.36 - 824.47.02.

AUCTION SALE IN PARIS - NEW DROUOT
9 Rue Drouot, 75009 PARIS.
WEDNESDAY, May 28, 1980, ROOM 14.
XVIIIth cent. OBJETS D'ART and FURNITURE
Maitre Christian DELORME, Auctioneer.
3 Rue de Penthièvre, 75008 Paris. Tel.: 265.57.63.

The Lafayette Vase

Monumental silver gilt vase commissioned in 18 by the National Guard presentation to the Marquis de Lafaye honor his services i America and Franc cause of Freedom, b Jacques Henri Fauconnier, Paris, height 45½ in weight 1,895 ounces.

Auction: Friday, June 6 at approximately 3:30 pm, immediately following the auction of Important Silver from the Estates of Mabel Brady Garvan, New York, Donald S. Morrison, New Jersey and Property of Mrs. Pearl D. Morrison, New Jersey

On view from Saturday, May 31

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COLLECTOR'S GUIDE

The art market

New Hotel Drouot Open in Paris

by Souren Melikian

Paris new Hotel Drouot: a 20th-century marvel or architectural disaster?

PARIS — On May 13, a brand new auction house will open its doors to a crowd of guests at 9 rue Drouot, where the old Hotel Drouot stood not so long ago. A week later, the first auctions will be held on the premises amid much self-congratulation from the auctioneers. Theirs, however, is unlikely to be a merry house-warming.

Parisians — or anyone else, for that matter — will look at the structure with loving eyes. The steel and glass building with its funny little arrangement of loopholes under the roof looks like a product of the 1930s. A curving roof in the Japanese style has been slapped on it all with no attempt at architectural consistency. It merely betrays belated awareness of the mess that has been made of a previously harmonious 19th-century environment.

However, some whiz kid appears to have realized at the 11th hour that the Old Hotel Drouot, erected in 1851, which stood there, in all its years ago, was after all a monument of Paris. It certainly ranked among the most interesting experiments in architecture in Europe: Its famous *mur-rideau* is well-known to specialists of 19th-century architecture. So the whiz kid decided to preserve it for posterity and had it built into the first-floor level on the facade overlooking the rue Chauchat. There it hangs meanwhile, like a painting over a chimneypiece.

The way to look at new-old Drouot is to consider it the first truly up-to-date large-size auction house erected in the 20th century. As we walk through the spacious well-designed premises, the comment of Eric Buffetaud, one of the most dynamic young auctioneers, was "at last here is functional storage, real air-conditioning, telephones everywhere."

Which another equally dynamic and farseeing auctioneer, Jacques Tajan, of the Ader-Picard-Tajan auctioneering group, retorts: "Why operate on three different floors — *seven in all*, ment, two on the ground floor, seven on floor? Why have fewer rooms, 16 instead of 19? Why go back to a part of Paris that is easily accessible from the fashionable residential areas or the business district?"

The trouble, after all, the fundamental problem with French sales is not the building but the prehistoric system. All London sales are organized according to category; few are in Paris. Walking into Drouot any day, one sees a mixed assortment of furniture and furnishings that would not be out of place in a flea market. The bustle and the squalor further justify the parallel. The daily sales begin at 2 p.m. with old stoves and domestic appliances, continue with "framed pieces" — photographs, engravings, drawings — then on to pictures, objects, furniture, rugs (traditionally hung on the wall) and chandeliers.

Thrown in with the junk are often some very good pieces. These are spotted only by the local dealers or connoisseurs since no foreign specialist, whether professional or private, makes trips to Paris on the off-chance that he might nose up a good piece at Drouot.

Worse, even the specialized sales are poorly organized. With few exceptions, the degree of specialization is not sufficient. It does not make much sense to throw in together a few fine old masters, some porcelain and bronzes of the 18th century and, finally, furniture. A Boucher painting should be in an old master sale, where it will be viewed not just by the Tout-Paris but by international professionals.

Viewing time is limited to one day only at the Hotel Drouot, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. — compared with two full days for the most modest London sale (9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.), three days for the better ones, a week for really good ones.

Handling is possible for one hour only, 11 a.m. to noon, on the very day the sale takes place. Sometimes conditions are even more stringent: Claude Boisgirard holds evening sales of Islamic art or Western Asiatic archaeology in which the items can be viewed only on the same day and handled between 5 and 6 p.m.

In London, potential buyers have access to the objects on request a full month before the sale. The items may be examined in the presence of Sotheby's or Christie's employees, who have no personal stake in the matter and are discreet. In Paris, this is impossible. In some cases, one can apply to the sale expert who sometimes holds the items in advance when these are graphics, rare books, Oriental or Middle Eastern objets d'art. Unfortunately, most experts are also dealers in the field of their expertise. The last thing a buyer wants is to wise up a dealer as to which items he is interested in.

One last weakness in the system is the breath-taking high-handedness, particularly among lower-echelon auction-room employees.

For all these reasons, Tajan, who is one of four members of the first French auctioneering group, says they are determined to find premises of their own where auctions can be conducted properly and prolonged viewing prior to sales will be possible. Guy Loudmer, another independent-minded auctioneer, took the plunge months ago and currently holds auctions at 73 rue du Faubourg Saint-Honore.

The Paris Company of Auctioneers has been suing Loudmer for months. In the latest episode of the Company vs. Loudmer, he was ordered back to Drouot and immediately appealed the case, which is now pending. The Ader-Picard-Tajan are also at odds with the Company, because they won't hold their prestigious June auctions at Drouot. In short, the new Hotel Drouot, far from ironing out the problems of French auctioneers, appears to have triggered an internecine war.

To the general public, however, it will offer one short compensation for being such an eyesore: a four-day preview, May 13 through 17, of the finest objets d'art to be sold in the next few weeks. These include the finest French manuscript of the early 15th century offered in the open market in a quarter century. ■

Thomas Nast Mania Sweeps Germany

by Alan Levy

LANDAU, West Germany — Thomas Nast (1840-1902) — whose arsenal needed nothing more lethal than paper darts to influence his time and ours — may spin in his grave on May 11 when the U.S. Army's Landau Missile Station GY 427 will be formally renamed Camp Thomas Nast. (An exhibition of 32 Harper's Weekly 19th-century originals, "Nast on the U.S. Military," including several of his Civil War drawings, will decorate the dining room of the casern for a day, and then move to Landau's Alte Sparkasse, Rathausplatz for five days.)

What really turns the head, though, is that the same Thomas Nast, born 140 years ago in this wine-growing town 15 miles from the French border, is currently one of West Germany's hottest political cartoonists: 78 years after he died of yellow fever while serving as Teddy Roosevelt's U.S. Consul in Guayaquil, Ecuador, he is infecting his fatherland's art collectors and bankers with an epidemic of Nast mania.

Romanticized as a hero of Michael Todd's 1947 Broadway musical, "Up in Central Park," the real Tom Nast seemed a peculiarly American phenomenon: The New York journalist who created the Democratic donkey, Republican elephant, Tammany tiger, Santa Claus as we know him, and the graphic design for the dollar sign. President Ulysses S. Grant once said: "Two things elected me: the sword of Sheridan and the pencil of Thomas Nast."

When Nast smashed the Tweed Ring's bilking of New York City's treasury, Tammany Hall boss William Marcy Tweed complained: "I don't care what the papers write about me — my constituents can't read — but, dammit, they can see 'pitchas!' " In 1871, Nast was hailed as "the most cordially hated man in New York: hated by men whose friendship would be a dishonor."

A century later, Nast's cartoons suddenly erupted on editorial and even front pages of leading German newspapers. In 1978 and 1979, touring exhibitions of his work drew crowds in Stuttgart, Frankfurt and other German cities. A well-heeled foundation began awarding biennial Thomas Nast Prizes (of more than $800 apiece plus each artist's weight in wine) to the Best American and Best German Political Cartoonists in late 1978. Initial recipients were two-time Pulitzer Prize winner Jeff MacNelly of The Richmond News Leader and Pepsch Gottscheber, a Munich free-lance artist. The next prizes will be given this fall.

German publication in the mid-1970s of a children's coloring book of Nast Santas (he did 30 consecutive Christmas covers for Harper's Weekly) led to a 1977 coffee-table book in German called "Thomas Nast: A Landauer Who Drew and Made American History" and is evolving into an illustrated German translation of Nast's 1890 book, "Christmas Drawings for the Human Race," due out later this year.

A Landau bakery, which has always stood opposite the German Army barracks (now a school for retarded children) where Nast was born, produced a special pretzel-type biscuit called *Nast Brot*. In 1979, a German travel agent put together a package called "On the Thomas Nast Trail" that took 76 Germans to New York, Gettysburg, Washington, Williamsburg, Richmond and Morristown, N.J., where Nast lived.

Across Germany, department store windows sprouted century-old Christmas covers, and Landau started supplying such kitschy byproducts as Nast wine glasses and commemorative platters. Landau already has a Thomas Nast School, and a local pharmacist who is the Nast Foundation treasurer is about to change the name of his store on Thomas Nast-Strasse to Nast Apotheke — thereby heightening well-founded fears that Nast mania might become a drug on the market.

More culturally, the Karlsruhe Community Players are threatening to do an outdoor "Up in Central Park" in Landau in the hope that it will do for Landau's tourism what composer Sigmund Romberg's "The Student Prince" does for Heidelberg every August.

Thomas Nast's father was an outspoken oboist in the Landau-based Ninth Regiment Bavarian Band in the turbulent 1840s. Threatened by official hints of reprisals against the head of the household's liberal political convictions, the Nasts left Germany before Tom was 6.

The lad took with him just two lasting memories: the "*Pelze Nickel*" — the local nickname for the fur-clad, furry-bearded *Sankt Nikolaus*, a punitive figure who came around on his name day a couple of weeks before Christmas and, depending upon parental judgment of conduct, awarded each child either toys and cakes or a birch-rod flogging. It was *Pelze Nickel's* physical type that Nast later jollied up into our current concept of Santa Claus. He is also credited with domiciling St. Nick and his helpers at the North Pole.

Nast's other German echo was an unhappy memory of his pet lamb. When the lamb sprouted a pair of horns, it tried to use them on its best human friend — charging at little Tommy like an enraged bull. This early lesson in misplaced confidence came back to haunt Nast. When he had financial difficulties — taking over the ailing New York Gazette, starting up his own ill-starred Nast's Weekly or losing all his savings in the collapse of the Grant & Ward Stock Company out of loyalty to the ex-President — and his wealthy admirers melted away, Nast often alluded to the little lamb of Landau.

Behind any renaissance, there is often one pivotal figure. Landau had long lost track of its most eminent artist until Christmas Day, 1971, when a local pensioner named Hermann Glessgen happened upon *Die Neue Zuercher Zeitung* and found a long, well-illustrated feature on the holiday drawings of Thomas Nast.

"Liberty is not anarchy."

Glessgen had never heard of him — let alone State University of New York Professor Albert Boime, who had just written in The American Art Journal that Nast was "an artist in the grand manner" influenced by both Biedermeier and Rubens and who himself had influenced Degas and elevated his own "art form to the level of such outstanding transatlantic cartoonists as Leech, Tenniel, Daumier, Cham and Grandville."

But Hermann Glessgen — a former journalist and radio advertising manager — was quick to recognize that Nast's themes of corruption, inflation and trampled freedoms, postwar recovery and political terrorism were as timely in today's Germany as they were in Nast's America.

Thus, when the Baader-Meinhof gang struck, Glessgen did a mailing of Nast's "Liberty is Not Anarchy." Around the time when a German newscaster was dramatizing the depreciation of the dollar by lighting his cigar with a greenback on television, Glessgen was syndicating Nast's torn dollars and images of the U.S. Mint as a slot machine spitting out clipped coins. Nearly every major German periodical took a Nast from Glessgen, and some paid enough for him to finance further efforts.

A white-haired gnome who chain-smokes cigars and looks a little like Nast's caricature of Senator Chauncey M. Depew as a jester, Hermann Glessgen first solicited the support of the Landau Savings Bank and Lord Mayor Walter Morio. City Hall funded major Nast exhibitions at the local museum. Villa Streccius, while the bank showed special sections on "Inflation" and "Money." The shows later toured German museums, banks and cultural centers; one will open at Heidelberg's Amerika Haus on June 6. Meanwhile, Glessgen has recruited the U.S. Ambassador and the provincial governor to become trustees and backers of the Nast Foundation.

None of his victims quite remembers how Glessgen persuaded him, but all share a hazy memory of being about to say no when Glessgen leaned close, gave a puff of his cigar and choked each one into teary acquiescence.

And what they coughed up has been considerable. There will be a permanent Thomas Nast room in a stately home that has been bequeathed to Landau for a future folk museum, but Glessgen, now 75, has his sights set on the barracks where his hero was born. Campaigning for a modern facility for the retarded children who occupy it now, Glessgen sees the site as an eventual Nast Museum and, only incidentally, a shrine to the Nast mania that he generated. ■

Nast's cartoons hastened the downfall of New York's Tammany Hall bosses.

alleries in Zurich

by Gail Mangold-Vine

ZURICH — One forgets how important nature was to Max Ernst: how its organisms and phenomena fascinated him, and how he transposed its elements in such a way as to awaken our imagination.

The Haftmann Modern Art (Rueti-Strasse 8044 Zurich, Tel: 251.24.35) presents 75 oils, bronzes, collages, drawings and Ernst (1891-1976) through June. There are totemic bronzes, expressive even in reduced forms. The often-seen little rectangular bronze head-plaques that are turned to the sun, for example, are filled with potency.

In the paintings there is infinite mystery. — the surface of a shell, the depth of the forest, the mystery of the moon or, as Ernst's *frottage* technique affixes in such an extraordinary way, the grain of wood, the veins of leaves. The textural quality is balanced by his love of line.

The Gimpel-Hanover/Andre Emmerich gallery, Rennweg 40, 8002 Zurich, Tel: 211.20.30 is showing El Lissitsky's (1890-1941) "Die Gestaltung der elektromechanischen Schau Ueber die Sonne" ("The Plastic Form of the Electro-Mechanical Show: Victory over the Sun").

The album of 10 lithographs, each of a witty, dynamic figure comprised of cubic and geometric forms, was inspired by a futuristic opera produced in St. Petersburg in 1913 for the first time, with decor by Malevich — a curtain painted with one black square. The album, rarely found complete (many copies were destroyed as "degenerate art" during the war) is one of an edition of 75 published by Lissitsky in 1923 in Hannover; it is one of the finest examples of Constructivist printmaking, beautiful in the subtlety of its lithographic technique and graphic design.

One of the pleasures of the exhibition by André Evrard, a Swiss born in La Chaux de Fonds in 1936, is the extraordinary care and purity of execution manifest in his work. Until June 13, Galerie Lopes AG (Beethovenstrasse 7, 8002 Zurich, Tel: 201.14.14) shows some 40 pieces from the years 1974-79. The drawings are on beautifully textured hand-papers; a series of vertical or horizontal lines finely engraved or embossed have been picked up with charcoal rubbings over which are neat, firm hatches in charcoal. The watercolors and oils tend toward subtly differentiated bands built on or next to one another, with the watercolor technique allowing for a particularly luminous color gradation.

At Galerie Kornfeld Zurich (Titlisstrasse 48, 8032 Zurich, Tel: 251.03.60), 21 prints and drawings by the 45-year-old Bulgarian-born American artist Christo are on view until May 17. Most of them are of the Wrapped Monument to Cristobal Colon in Barcelona, executed in 1975-76.

Perhaps less familiar are the 12 lithographs by George Segal, born in New York in 1924, also being shown at Kornfeld's. In black-and-white and in color, they are fleeting fragments of reality that recall photographs — like the open bathrobe revealing part of a leg and the arm of a chair a woman sits on. But the prints are vivid, in no way ephemeral: One is aware of the artist's presence, the materials used, the eye proceeding from almost pastel-like color to patently printed parts, so that these prints are an intensely "graphic" experience.

Joe Zucker, born in Chicago in 1941, has been showing in one-man and group exhibitions since 1961 in London, Paris and New York. Until May 10, his works at the Galerie Bischofberger (Utoquai 29, Entrance Falkenstrasse, 8008 Zurich, Tel: 910.43.62) include some small studies for seven large pieces in acrylic, rhoplex and cotton (1979-80) with titles like "Captain Murano's Flag Ship" and "Camouflage as Mount Fuji."

Easily recognizable elements, such as ships under full sail, are constructed in grids. Color-drenched cotton strips are applied to the canvas and other segments of color blocked out of glassy, thick rhoplex. The whole resembles a curious Day-glo deviation of stained-glass. ■

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Festival

Pilobolus' Dancers Defy The Laws of Gravity

by Susan Reimer-Torn

PARIS — The Pilobolus Dance Theater has been astonishing audiences for 10 years with its imagination and physical daring. It reveals seemingly endless variations on the theme of human bodies interacting with each other and the forces around them.

Laws of physics that ordinarily govern our corporality are exploited, manipulated, cajoled and sometimes apparently defied. Suspended with unlikely, if studied, equilibrium, using principles of leverage and balance, the dancers create complex configurations: They become multilimbed creatures, intricate conglomerates, bizarrely linked humanoids.

Their impact is kinetically startling as well as visually striking. A large man is launched into the air by a lightweight girl; two men link onto a fast spinning pinwheel of bodies with precision timing; a third breaks loose and lands sideways some distance away. Pilobolus members don't share most dancers' preference for landing on their feet or even right side up. They are originals — super-competent and disarmingly funny.

Pilobolus (the title refers to a hardy fungus) was founded by Moses Pendleton and Jonathan Wolken while undergraduates in a choreography class for non-dancers at Dartmouth College. In the summer of 1971, they were joined by two more men and, within two years, admitted two female members.

The group, which today numbers seven, has little in common with other dance companies. None of the five males, although all athletically inclined, had any former dance training. Nor can they trace what they do to any school. More than one founding member confesses to never having heard of Martha Graham when they started to experiment together. Furthermore, the group has never relied on the inspiration of an individual director or choreographer.

Instead, they compose collaboratively, like "six radios going at once" or "a six-headed monster." Back in the early 1970s, when such things were more fashionable, they used to call it "choreography by commune."

Lacking both lineage and breeding, Pilobolus is maddening to many in the dance world. It has been accused of being implausibly asexual, perennially cutesy, collegiate. Nevertheless, Pilobolus seems to have created a new territory somewhere between gymnastics and dance. It is animated more by the functional logic of acrobatics than by the dramatic or rhythmic impetus of most dance. It is never step-oriented or musically inspired, though it is undeniably theatrical. Its kinetic sculpture is full of imagery — always suggestive, often vague, sometimes poetic.

The group's style has evolved over the past 10 years. While many earlier works reflected the very process of working together, some of the later ones have a clearer thematic content. The repertory for this month's European tour spans the Pilobolus spectrum.

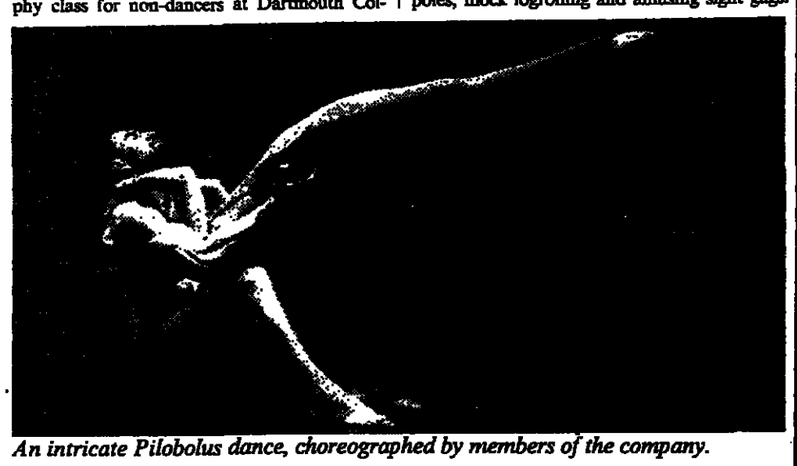
One of the dancers describes the rather cerebral, relatively early "Ciona" (1974): "A great deal is multiplying simple forms and movements, making them bigger and more complex. For instance, we took an ordinary cartwheel and attached another person upside down. The motion was still there, but it was no longer a a cartwheel; it was more like a coin oscillating on its edge . . .By confusing appendages. . .you get a certain abstraction."

The conceptual approach contrasts with the ever-popular "Untitled" (1975), in which two young women in demure long dresses and flowered hats dance with two proper gentlemen in ties and tails. Suddenly the women grow three feet taller; their now knee-length dresses reveal two pairs of hairy stilts. For a while, the women tower over the men. Then they regain their original height — only to give birth to the two naked men under their skirts.

Pilobolus' recent works continue to alternate between the abstract and the connotative. "The Empty Suitor" is mostly about spinning around poles, mock logrolling and amusing sight gags. "The Detail of Phoebe Strickland" explores repression, momentary gratification, and divided selves in the persons of two Victorian spinsters who sport face masks worn backwards. They remorsefully beat themselves on flat breasts — actually shoulder blades — and become spontaneously pregnant with the protrusion of a backside. Here, Pilobolus at its best, combines movement ingenuity, inspired imagery and oddball humor.

The Pilobolus formula has been exceptionaly well received in France ever since the group first appeared here in 1975. Pierre Cardin, who described the group as "completely original, with incredible unity of body and spirit," declared that he "wanted them known around the world" and subsidized a number of French seasons, as well as a Far Eastern and South American tour. Although no longer associated with Cardin, Pilobolus still appears in Paris regularly. The French appreciate the absence of pretension and melodrama, wink conspiratorially at its subtle humor and fully admire the combination of functional precision and formal elegance.

The devoted and the curious can see Pilobolus at the Centro Cultural of Madrid from May 13-16, at the Theatre de la Ville in Paris from May 20th through June 1st, and at the Holland Festival, in the Hague, Utrecht, Amsterdam, Eindhoven and Rotterdam from June 2-7. ■



An intricate Pilobolus dance, choreographed by members of the company.

Bruges Returns to Middle Ages on May 15

by James Holloway

BRUGES, Belgium — Thursday, May 15, is the most important day of 1980 for this calm medieval town. Crowds line its cobbled streets for the biggest pageant in northern Europe — the Procession of the Holy Blood.

In 1130 Derrick, Count of Flanders, returned from Jerusalem with a phial of Christ's blood, sometimes said to be the bloodstained water in which Joseph of Aramathea washed the body of Christ. Entrusted to Bruges, it has ever since been its greatest treasure, displayed in its chapel every Friday and carried forth on Ascension Day in a yearly procession.

Two thousand townspeople participate in an afternoon of parades that includes herds of sheep and prancing horses. Groups representing medieval guilds portray Biblical scenes — Abraham, the journey to Canaan and Christ's entry into Jerusalem, crucifixion and resurrection.

The second part of the procession depicts the arrival in Bruges of the Count of Flanders, with cheering bands and burghers. Clergy follow, bearing the shrine containing the holy relic. Behind march the Confraternity of the Holy Blood in richly colored robes, and citizens chanting against a background of church bells.

In the evening, the spirit of Breughel's jolly peasants prevails, with the merrymaking of the Flemish *kermesse* in the Marketplace, the focal point of Bruges. From the top of the soaring russet brick belfry, up 366 steps, there is a panorama of red roofs and medieval towers, glistening canals and the grey line of the English Channel in the distance.

To the visitor, Bruges has much to offer at any time. The Chapel of the Holy Blood stands in a corner of the Burg square, behind the Marketplace. Its ancient lower chapel is dark and bare; the holy relic is kept in the rather garish chamber with candy-striped pillars above.

The swan-hamted Minnewater, once the main harbor of Bruges — before the Zwyn silted up — is now a tranquil stretch of water draped with willows. The Beguines, widows or grass widows of knights gone on the Crusades, lived here in open convent-style communities unique to the Low Countries. They took no vows, could leave at any time and had their own houses.

Today, the Beguinage is occupied by Benedictine nuns who still dress in 15th-century style. The step-gabled houses ring a wide patch of grass, and inside are the old stoves and food and crockery closets with pull-out flaps on which the Begunes' simple meals were laid.

One can still eat well in Bruges. The restaurants facing the Belfry are more expensive than those in the side streets, but a good tasty soup, fresh fish caught by the Zeebrugge trawlers and dessert shouldn't cost more than 300 francs.

Of the hotels — mostly small, old-fashioned but comfortable — the Duc de Bourgogne is noted for its restaurant and romantic location overlooking one of the canals. Less expensive are the Sablon and the Portinari. Bruges' Holiday Inn is unlike any other. Origina century convent, it was converted it with the proviso that the facade s (Bruges is the most conservation-cons in Europe.) Inside, it is modern, w pool and a unique feature, the origina

Lace, sold everywhere, is the obvio from Bruges. Much is still made by l by machine. The price indicates the do the rows of little loops around where the lacemaker secured her need

One of the most pleasant ways Bruges is by launch on the canals. By the buildings floodlit, it is a glide thr dieval fairyland. Another form of tr the few remaining horse carriages. derby-hatted driver will know exactl you ought to see. Check the charge fi

Bruges' charm lies in the sunlit walls mirrored in the canals, in hidd like the one where the statue of Brug painter, Hans Memling, looks pens on the cobbles, or in the solitary swa early one morning, gliding silently sleeping houses and quays. But for epitomized in that towering belfry tinkling cascade of its carillon, a tu tune time for what some long-forgott noble described as "the richest, the and the loveliest city of northern Eur

A knight in Bruges' procession.

Carlo Maria Giulini Takes L.A. Philharmonic on Tour

by Barbara Lovenheim

MANCHESTER — On the podium he stands poised and elegant, his legs bent slightly, arms spread. He looks like a grasshopper ready to spring. Then his tall frame begins to move. His hands pulsate, with a contained, intense energy. And music fills the auditorium.

For Carlo Maria Giulini, who celebrated his 66th birthday on Friday, conducting is a total commitment. "With an orchestra, all we do is think of making music. I never think about technique. I am 100 percent involved in the music," the tall, elegant director explained here in thickly accented English, as he began a 16-city European tour with the Los Angeles Philharmonic *(see International Datebook, page 8W, for dates in each city.)*

The orchestra, considered one of America's finest, has been under Giulini's baton since 1978. It last appeared in Europe in 1976, under the leadership of Zubin Mehta, its conductor for 16 years.

□

When Giulini was a 5-year-old child in Barletta, Italy, he asked his parents to buy him a violin for Christmas. After that, he took lessons at 8 a.m., before school, and once a week went to play with a white-bearded pharmacist who looked like Brahms. By his early teens, he knew he would surrender his life to music.

"I played in the orchestra and studied composition, but I knew I was not a composer. I did not have enough to say. Something inside was suddenly born to conduct. I can't really explain it. It was a strong need — something I had to do," he explained.

At the age of 16, he left home to study music in Rome, and two years later switched to the viola and won a place in the Augusteo Orchestra. There he studied under the great conductors of the day — Walter, Furtwangler, Klemperer and Richard Strauss — becoming a student of Alfred Casella at the Chigi Academy in Siena to develop his conducting talents.

His first conducting engagement was canceled when war broke out, but he continued to study musical scores while hiding out underground to escape service in Mussolini's army.

In 1944, he was appointed deputy to Previtali with the Rome Radio Orchestra and shortly after formed the Milan Radio Orchestra. Although he soon developed a reputation as a leading opera conductor, attracting the attention of Toscanini, he did not conduct his first stage opera until 1951. Soon after he became La Scala's principal conductor. His collaborations there with Luchino Visconti and Franco Zeffirelli won him renown throughout the world.

Eventually, after differences with the management of La Scala, Giulini abandoned opera altogether and appeared frequently as a guest conductor with principal orchestras in Europe and America. For three years he was the musical director of the Vienna Symphony, but he refused all subsequent offers for a permanent position, including one by Fritz Reiner in 1955 to conduct the Chicago Symphony. (In 1969, he appeared there as a principal guest director.)

> 'Giulini does not conduct for an audience, but for music,' explains one of his violinists.

When Giulini accepted the position as music director of the Los Angeles Philharmonic in 1978, the news sent ripples through the musical world. Giulini was widely known as a conductor with great artistic integrity, throroughness and humility. The Los Angeles Philharmonic was still a fledgling in a world of musical giants, known more for its flamboyant conductor, Zubin Mehta, than its profound interpretation of serious works. Could Giulini survive?

He has. Giulini recently renewed his contract for five years and seems genuinely pleased with his new home. "When you think of Hollywood you think of film stars. But movies are only a section of the town. I had the feeling that from a musical and human point of view, I could make music there. It's important to have an orchestra with technical abilities, but also musicians with love, enthusiasm and dedication."

Ernest Fleischmann, executive director of the Los Angeles Philharmonic, explains that Giulini accepted the position because it had few administrative duties or social obligations and gave him ample time for preparation and rehearsal. The conductor also controls his repertory.

"Giulini cannot just churn out concerts week after week," explains Fleischmann. "He needs time off to refresh his mind, to study. He is the most selfless of the great conductors and gives the same total intensity to every concert. Mehta made the orchestra exciting and brilliant, but Giulini has given it a depth. It has become tremendously serious and intense." Since 1969, Fleischmann has expanded the orchestra, taken it on tour and tripled the number of concertgoers from 350,000 to one million.

Giulini now conducts between 60 to 90 performances a year (70 in and around Los Angeles) and has limited his outside engagements to the odd guest appearance with European orchestras. Next year, he is to conduct "Falstaff" — his first opera in 12 years — with the Los Angeles Philharmonic and will bring the production to Covent Garden in London.

He has also volunteered to give performances this summer in the enormous Hollywood Bowl. "The bowl is not the best way to listen to music," he says, "but it is a good way for people to come into contact with it. It's important for music to belong to lives — not an elite. You cannot compare Vienna or Rome with other cities. The music there is part of the life. But in America, audiences are becoming larger, and slowly the music will become part of this life," he says.

Giulini's dedication has endeared him to those he works with. "As a musician and human being, he has an integrity one encounters only rarely. His repertory may not be as great as his colleagues', but whatever he does, he does with utter conviction," says Peter Diamand, general manager of the Royal Philharmonic in London.

Anne Giles, a first flutist with the orchestra since 1971, concurs: "Music is Giulini's whole life — he gives 200 percent and expects no less from us. He is more polished than Zubin.

"The biggest change seems to be in how he balances the different sections — especially in the strings, where he can talk to the players because he played the viola. The orchestra seems more uniform and more precise. He is also interested in smaller works — more soloistic, delicate and traditional than Zubin, who spe large sonorous pieces, heavily orchest

Giulini would deny that he has dor extraordinary with the orchestra. He objective or analytic about his work, stead on vague religious metaphors his passion and method of interpreta the music I understand. What I can I can feel. You are always in front of because the music is always a mystery.

Today he spends long hours by lim ing scores that he has conducted times. He calls musicians aside c change a bowing or a dynamic: "We do better. Good is a word I do not use.

His musicians appreciate it. Mich violinist, sums it up: "Giulini does n for an audience, but for music. I've b the same symphonies for 25 years, bu I hear new tones."

Giulini "making music."

Cannes Film Festival *Continued from page 7W*

wood. Until last year, the parrot that rules a roost on a cafe terrace had never uttered a word. After overhearing the conversation of the cafe's customers during the last festival, however, the bird broke its silence. It shouted out: "Thousand dollars!"

Gaudy posters adorn hotel walls and pillars, screaming announcements of films you have never heard of and will never see. The posters of these imaginary productions are come-ons for suckers to finance them. The event draws phonies of every brand as a magnet draws steel.

Beware of strangers — or you will probably be asked for a loan. One useful warning was printed one of the three trade papers published just for the festival, advising visiting British exhibitors on decorum: "If you are not invited, don't go!"

This well-intended hint is not often taken. At every reception, doorways are crowded with hordes of would-be guests who argue with the attendants about "stolen" invitations or who claim to be descendants of D.W. Griffith.

Rumors about jury scandals buzz incessantly. One juror was forced to resign when it was discovered that his releasing company was bidding before prize day for a film favored by his fellow jury members. When Luchino Visconti was told that Joseph Losey's "The Go-Between" would win over his "Death in Venice," he raised such a rumpus that a consolation prize had to be instantly invented. He received special honors for 25 years of service to the cinema. Losey had also been directing films for the same length of time, but this fact was politely forgotten.

Last season Francoise Sagan, serving as jury president, subsequently claimed that she had been overruled in the decision that "The Tin Drum" and "Apocalypse Now" share the first prize. "Apocalypse," she insisted, had been forced upon her because of the news value its world premier brought the festival. Why she waited months to protest was not explained.

Jury presidents have included some illustrious literary figures: Marcel Pagnol, Jean Cocteau, Tennessee Williams and Marcel Achard, as well as the ornamental Ingrid Bergman and Olivia de Havilland. No verdict at Cannes ever goes undisputed. Few announcements of the awards at the concluding ceremonies pass without boos.

Following the press showing of a film, its director must submit to an odd grilling. Seated at a table, sometimes with the film's stars, he must face inquiring journalists and self-appointed judges who use the opportunity to air their views. The first question is inevitably: "Why did you make this film?" The obvious answer — "to make money" — is yet to be heard.

More than 20,000 visit Cannes at festival time. The hotels, the casino, shops, restaurants, beaches, hairdressers and nightcl hugely from the invasion. Most of th come not to see films but the carnival and to participate in it if possible.

The festival's inner machinery goin ly. It must accommodate 4,000 guests ing 2,000 journalists — an operation ble proportions that requires tact, pa Napoleonic strategy. The Napoleoni is Louisette Fargette, the press a charge of accrediting all news repre allotting quarters and arranging inte anyone who has experienced many tivals, hers is a technical triumph of h

The Cannes festival has not glorifie ma for almost four decades with the vulgar ballyhoo of publicists but wit suasive refinement of French taste. achievement and a unique one, but i accomplishment is that it has succee ing the artistic film from the apprecia few to the appreciation of the many.

Its projections of the work of Bergm el, Antonioni, Visconti, Fellini, Kur tyajit Ray, Rosi and directors of th have been reported all over the worl such work before an ever-growing n that — to employ its own terminolo deserving of a special award.

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INTERNATIONAL
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Page 11 Saturday-Sunday, May 10-11, 1980

BUSINESS/FINANCE

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

[Fl]uor Reveals Value of Australian Contract

[I]RVINE, Calif., May 9 (AP-DJ) — Fluor Corp. said the State Energy [Co]mmission of western Australia has authorized full release of engineering [an]d construction for a 940-mile natural gas pipeline. The value of the [con]tract to Fluor, which was not stated when the project was announced in [De]cember, is estimated at about $500 million, Fluor said.

[Cr]eusot-Loire to Use Texaco Technology

[P]ARIS, May 9 (AP-DJ) — Creusot-Loire said it will build a pilot plant at [Le] Havre for coal gasification using Texaco technology.

The subsidiary of Schneider SA said the plant, which will have a capaci[ty] of 15 tons of coal a day, is scheduled to be operational in 1981. Two [Fr]ench state-run companies, Charbonnages de France and Gaz de France, [are] planning a facility in Dunkirk using French technology.

[Ja]pan's Fujitsu in Joint Venture with TRW

[T]OKYO, May 9 (AP-DJ) — Fujitsu Ltd., a leading Japanese manufac[tur]er of telecommunication and information equipment, is establishing a [jo]int venture company with TRW Inc. of the United States to market [com]puters, officials said today.

[F]ujitsu officials said the new company, TRW-Fujitsu Co., will be set up [in] Los Angeles later this month. Owned 51 percent by the Japanese compa[ny], TRW-Fujitsu will market medium-sized and small computers in the [Un]ited States under Fujitsu's brand name.

[P]hilips Trading Profit Falls

[A]MSTERDAM, May 9 (AP-DJ) — Losses on operations in The Nether[lan]ds pulled down Philips's trading profit in the 1980 first quarter, offset[ting] modest gains in other geographical areas.

[A]t a news briefing, director R.C. Spinosa Cattela said the company [hop]ed to see an improvement in the Dutch operating result during the [cou]rse of the year. No specific quarter was cited.

[P]hilips has launched a major reorganization program to reduce overca[pac]ity in its Netherlands plants for a net loss in employment of 1,500 [pla]ces over the next three to four years. Company officials said the outlook [for] consolidated sales growth in 1980 remained unchanged.

[P]hilips, Ericsson Get New Saudi Order

[E]INDHOVEN, The Netherlands, May 9 (Reuters) — Philips said it and Swedish Ericsson were awarded a further extension worth between 1.25 [and] 1.5 billion guilders (about $758 million) to an earlier Saudi Arabian [tele]communications order.

The extension, the value of which is shared equally by the two firms, [inv]olves 250,000 to 300,000 additional telephone lines and related equip[me]nt. The original Saudi order was worth around $2 billion and a 1.6 [bill]ion guilder extension was announced last year.

[H]ughes Licenses Drilling Bits to China

[H]OUSTON, May 9 (UPI) — Hughes Tool, with the signing of a $250 [mil]lion contract, has licensed China to manufacture the company's drilling [bits].

[J]ames Lesch, Hughes Tool president, said yesterday that the agreement [—] subject to Hughes's obtaining an export license from the U.S. govern[men]t — could help China achieve long-term development of its natural [res]ources. "This is the most significant transfer of petroleum equipment [tech]nology made from a U.S. firm to the People's Republic of China to []date," Mr. Lesch said.

[U]nder the agreement, a rock-bit plant will be built in Chengdu in central [Chi]na. The plant and machinery will be installed according to Hughes [too]l specifications and will be designed to manufacture a variety of types [and] sizes of Hughes rock bits. Chengdu is the capital of oil-rich Sichuan [pro]vince.

[U]nion Carbide Sells System to French Firm

[N]EW YORK, May 9 (UPI) — Union Carbide said today that it has [agr]eed to sell its wastewater treatment systems business to DeGremont of [Par]is. The French firm is one of the world's leaders in water treatment and [has] a U.S. subsidiary called Infilco DeGremont at Richmond, Va.

Airline Prospects for Its Fuel

DALLAS, May 9 (AP) — With soaring jet-fuel prices taking bigger chunks of airline revenues, American Airlines is venturing into the oil business. So far American is the only major airline to do so.

"We don't plan to take oil out of the ground, refine it and put it in our planes," said Art Jackson, an airline spokesman. "We plan to use it as a means to trade crude for fuel."

In 1977, American invested $60 million to buy the Howard Corp. from Republic of Texas, an affiliate of Republic National Bank.

Now known as the AA Development Corp., the firm is developing oil and gas properties in hopes of producing enough oil and gas to meet 15 percent of American fuel needs by 1982.

Managed by AA Energy Corp., a sister corporation, American's oil company drilled 30 wells last year, plans another 30 to 40 this year and manages 53 wells on 200,000 to 250,000 acres.

The company also owns real estate, the common stock of the Round Rock Lime Co., three shopping centers and about six acres of downtown Dallas.

"It was an investment that makes a lot of sense," Mr. Jackson said. "Fuel was either hard to get or getting expensive, [and] the logical thing to do was try to find something to hedge . . . expenses."

The energy companies had pre-tax earnings of $1.7 million in 1979 and produced 932,000 barrels of oil and 2.90 billion cubic feet of natural gas. The properties now produce 4,000 barrels of oil and gas a day, said Mr. Jackson.

Although American's board of directors approved a $15 million annual expenditure for fuel development, the airline has spent only $12 million in the last three years, Mr. Jackson said.

"We anticipate that by 1982, the airline will not have to put any money in; the subsidiaries will be able to handle it," he said.

No other major carrier has tried a similar venture.

"We have looked at the possibility of buying into some kind of oil arrangement, but nothing has come up so far," said Trans World Airlines spokesman David Venz.

He said the New York-based carrier used more than 30 percent of its direct operating costs in 1979 for fuel. "It is staggering what we have to carry [in fuel costs]," said Jim Ashlock of Eastern Airlines.

"We paid $253 million for fuel from Jan. 1 to March 31 of this year," he said. "That's an increase of $133 million, or 111 percent over 1979 and our consumption is up only 4 percent."

U.S. Producer Prices Slow

WASHINGTON, May 9 (UPI) — Producer prices rose only 0.5 percent in April, the government said today, a strong indication that the U.S.'s worst inflation in three decades might soon get better.

The Labor Department said the April increase in prices at the wholesale level was the smallest since last May and a major improvement over monthly increases averaging 1.5 percent during the first three months of this year and more than 1 percent most of the last year.

Prices of intermediate, or semi-finished goods rose only 0.1 percent, their smallest increase since July, 1977. Prices of crude materials declined 3.5 percent, their second drop in a row.

"It looks like the thing has turned," said John Layng, a Labor Department economist, although he cautioned that any major new hike in world oil prices could change that.

[Commerce Department Chief [e]conomist Courtenay Slater said the 0.5 percent April producer price index rise is "evidence of a reduction in the generated inflation rate," AP-Dow Jones reported.

She said that the slowed increase for producer prices will begin to show up in the consumer price index in a few months. She predicted that consumer price levels will begin showing the effects of lower raw material and intermediate product costs within two months with the year-end inflation rate falling to the "9 percent or 10 percent range."]

Among finished goods, a large 2.8 percent drop in food prices accounted for much of the dramatic improvement. That was caused by sharply lower prices for beef, veal, pork and poultry.

Energy prices at the final wholesale level — mainly gasoline and home heating oil — rose 3.8 percent, after two months over 7 percent. That was an indication that past increases in crude-oil prices by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries already have had their big impact on the economy.

Meantime, in Hot Springs, Va., an elite fraternity of U.S. corporate executives predicted that the United States is in for an "average" recession, a modest election-time tax cut and the most painfully slow recovery since World War II.

The pessimistic forecast was the collective handiwork of various economists consulted by the Business Council, an organization that carries the names of more than 100 of the U.S.'s most powerful corporate leaders.

The council opened its two-day spring meeting today. The most unusual facet of the gathering is the expected arrival of Lane Kirkland, president of the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations. It is the first time in memory that the country's corporate elite has invited a major labor leader to their function.

The economic outlook report — presented by Exxon Board Chairman Clifton Garvin — projects a nine-month recession ending around the first of next year.

The worst should come next fall, the group said, with "real GNP" — the U.S.'s total output of goods and services stripped of inflation — falling about 2.5 percent to 3 percent between now and then.

That would make this recession as severe as any of the other post-World War II economic downturns with the exception of the 1974-75 recession when GNP plunged 5.5 percent.

"I think it's going to be an average type of recession," Mr. Garvin told reporters.

Reginald Jones, chairman of both the Council and General Electric, said with the worst part of the recession coming near the November elections, American businessmen and consumers can expect a tax break — something on the order of $25 billion, divided evenly between producers and purchasers.

"Everybody [on Capitol Hill] is going to want to get in on a tax cut," he said.

But Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul Volcker said he did

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 3)

NYSE Prices Retreat; Traders Take Profits

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, May 9 — Prices of oil and interest rate-sensitive issues led a broad retreat on The New York Stock Exchange as traders took profits on gains that were scored on the rapid fall in interest rates in recent weeks.

The credit market was weak again; Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker said the rapid fall in rates might not continue unless inflation is substantially checked.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost nine points; declines swamped advances 2 to 1 as turnover slowed to 30 million shares.

Citibank Holds Prime

Citibank held its prime rate unchanged at 17½ percent but several banks cut home mortgage rates.

One negative for the market, analysts said, was the looming crisis over activities of some Libyan diplomats. Libya threatened to cut oil shipments to the United States and Britain.

After the market closed the Federal Reserve reported that the M-1A measure of the money supply fell $2.9 billion, a 3.2 percent decline compared with the 13 weeks previously; M-1B fell $3.9 billion, a 1.6 percent decline, compared with the 13 previous weeks.

The Fed also said New York business loans, excluding bankers acceptances, fell $172 million.

Market Trading

Citicorp lost ⅜ to 21¼ and BankAmerica ⅞ to 25⅛, both in active trading. American Telephone lost ¾ to 52⅝, Great Western Financial ⅛ to 20 and Southern Co. ⅜ to 12.

General Public Utilities added ⅞ to 6½. The Pennsylvania Public Utilities commission allowed GPU's Metropolitan Edison subsidiary to retain its operating license and granted it a $111.4 million temporary rate increase.

Chrysler, which was weak most of the session, ended ⅜ higher at 7.

Caterpillar tractor said 1980 shipments would fall and announced further layoffs. It lost 2⅜ to 44½. Volume leader IBM dropped 1½ to 52⅜. A block of 604,700 shares traded at 52½. Burroughs dropped 2 to 61⅜. A block of 165,700 shares moved at 61. Liggett lost 2⅜ to 58.

Japanese Machine Orders Rise

TOKYO, May 9 (Reuters) — Japan's industrial machinery orders received in fiscal 1979 ended in March rose 28 percent to a record 5.11 trillion yen ($22 billion) from $17.2 billion a year earlier, following a sharp rise in foreign orders for chemical plant, the Society of Industrial Machinery Manufacturers said today.

Meanwhile, Japan is likely to approve the sale of about 700,000 metric tons of large-caliber steel pipes to the Soviet Union with a loan from the semi-official Export-Import Bank, Trade and Industry Ministry sources said.

They said the Export-Import Bank was expected to open negotiation with the Soviet Union on a loan to finance the sale.

The manufacturers society said that export orders rose 74 percent to a record $9.6 billion, mainly due to the yen's depreciation against the U.S. dollar and manufacturers' effort to step up exports with the slow domestic demand.

Orders for chemical machinery rose 40 percent to $8.5 billion, including a 158-percent rise in export orders to $4.7 billion. Orders for civil engineering machinery rose 18 percent to $4.3 billion, and those for boilers and motors rose 6 percent to $3.5 billion.

A basic agreement on the steel deal was reached late last year with the Soviet Union by Nippon Steel, Kawasaki Steel, Sumitomo Metal Industries and Nippon Kokan Kaisha, but talks were suspended after Tokyo stopped supplying credits to the Soviet Union following its military intervention in Afghanistan, the Ministry sources said.

They said that the U.S. recently agreed to exempt from the embargo steel pipe sales by Japan and West Germany to the Soviet Union that were planned before the Afghanistan crisis. The Soviet Union has contracted to import 700,000 metric tons of steel pipe this year from West Germany's Mannesmann AG and the Thyssen group.

Industry sources said that of the total, 270,000 tons were expected to be shipped in the first half of fiscal 1980 with the remaining in the second half. It is expected to be used for a pipeline to transport natural gas from western Siberia to Moscow and other Soviet cities.

Six Japanese steel manufacturers have contracted to export 89,000 tons of rolled steel to Venezuela's state steel company, Sidor, for shipment in the latter half of this year, Kawasaki said as lead manager. Sidor, which purchases Japanese steel on a half-yearly basis, bought 110,000 metric tons for shipment in the first half year, it said.

Japanese manufacturers have also concluded separate contracts to sell 29,000 tons galvanized iron sheets to Sidor for shipment in the second half year.

Nissan Denies Plant Purchase

TOKYO, May 9 (Reuters) — Nissan Motor said that it has no intention of buying a closed Ford Motor assembly plant in New Jersey as reportedly suggested by a top White House aide.

Chief White House Domestic Affairs Adviser Stuart Eizenstat was quoted as saying that President Carter's Special Trade Representative Reubin Askew would propose the takeover to Nissan during his visit here this weekend for talks on trade issues.

A Nissan official said that while the company has not been advised of the request, it has already decided to build a small truck assembly plant in the Great Lakes area or the South, and is not interested in the Ford plant.

Mexico Curbing Foreign Share In Drug Industry

MEXICO CITY, May 9 (AP-DJ) — The Mexican government is moving to increase domestic public and private ownership of the country's pharmaceuticals companies to 51 from 28 percent.

The government has adopted a policy forbidding foreign-owned companies from starting subsidiaries in Mexico that are 51 percent or more foreign-owned, or from acquiring partial ownership in Mexican-owned pharmaceuticals firms.

In recent years, Mexico has moved to increase domestic ownership in foreign foods, minerals and chemicals industries operating here. However, this is the first time that the government has announced the exact percentage of ownership of an industry it wants in domestic hands.

The new policy contemplates a wide range of official supports — mostly tax incentives — to help promote the growth of the domestic pharmaceuticals industry. A government spokesman said the objective of the decree "is to support fully national health programs that demonstrate a minimum of dependence on foreign [drug] companies."

Norway Says Oil Revenues Will Bring Budget Surplus

OSLO, May 9 (Reuters) — Oil revenues mean that Norway can post surpluses in its budget and the current account of its balance of payments this year, the Finance Ministry said in its revised 1980 economic forecasts.

The rise in both the government's and the country's earnings brought by higher oil prices allows changes in Norway's foreign borrowing program and means that borrowing abroad by the kingdom of Norway and the state municipal bank, Norges Kommunalbank, can cease, it added.

The ministry revised its forecast of this year's surplus on goods and services to around 20.50 billion crowns (about $4.2 billion) from an earlier 12.02 billion and the final 5.4 billion in 1979.

The 1980 deficit on interest payments and aid should narrow slightly to 13.25 billion crowns from the earlier forecast 13.82 billion and compares with a final 11.20 billion in 1979, leaving a current account surplus of more than 7 billion crowns against the originally expected 1.79 billion deficit and the final 1979 shortfall of 5.90 billion.

The ministry said the value of Norway's oil and gas exports, including pipeline transportation, has been raised to 45 billion crowns for 1980 from 34 billion, as a result of a $7 per barrel average increase in North Sea crude price estimates and slightly higher estimates of volume oil and gas production.

"The strengthening of the government and the country's incomes brought about by increased oil prices and the proposed changes in oil taxation rules, provides the basis for an alteration to the foreign borrowing program for the government, Kommunalbank and corporations," it added.

Output of Steel Cut in Australia

SYDNEY, May 9 (AP-DJ) — The Australian coal industry lockout is estimated to be costing $22 million a day in lost steel production and exports, mostly to Japan, and there are growing fears that special imports of steel from Japan may have to be arranged to maintain shipments to domestic customers.

Steel production at two major plants has fallen to 50 percent of capacity following the lockout of 18,000 miners in New South Wales and Queensland in a dispute over working conditions.

Further layoffs of steelworkers are threatened, following the expected lockout of 60 blast furnacemen. Deputy Prime Minister Douglas Anthony said that the dispute will have serious implications for the country if it is not settled soon.

[C]avenham Finds an Ally in Opposing Camp

[N]EW YORK, May 9 (AP-DJ) — [In i]t feuds with Diamond Interna[tion]al, a big French holding com[pany] has suddenly found an old ally [in th]e opposing camp.

[Th]e French company, Generale [Occi]dentale, is waging a proxy fight [thro]ugh its Cavenham Holdings [] against Diamond Internation[al], paper, lumber and packaging [prod]ucts producer. But in launch[ing] its fight last week, Cavenham [] ed over its frequent investment [advi]ser, Lazard Freres, in favor of [] e from Drexel Burnham Lam[bert].

[Th]e switch raised eyebrows on [Wall] Street, as Lazard had repre[sente]d Cavenham in both its 1977 [take]over of Grand Union and its [] nest of Colonial Stores a year [].

[Th]e maneuvering has taken an [] turn, with Lazard suddenly [] ng up to, in effect, defend Dia[mond] International.

Cavenham is asking Diamond International shareholders to abstain from voting to approve the company's planned acquisition of Brooks-Scanlon, another forest products concern, at next Wednesday's annual meeting.

Diamond International's management wants the shareholders to approve the move, which would result in the issue of as many as 2.6 million additional Diamond International shares. That would have been enough, sources reckon, to thwart a suspected Cavenham takeover plan.

Cavenham says the Brooks-Scanlon plan is too costly and wants any decision on it delayed until Aug. 15, or two weeks ahead of the deadline for closing the proposed transaction. Management loyalists see that as a ruse to allow Generale Occidentale's chairman, Sir James Goldsmith, enough time to bid for control of Diamond before it could issue a lot of new stock.

Lazard's surprise move was to write a "fairness opinion," dated Tuesday, which backs the proposed Brooks-Scanlon transaction as financially "fair and equitable" to Diamond International's shareholders. The Lazard appraisal was released with a proxy fight letter mailed by management Wednesday.

A supplement to the letter noted that Lazard is owed a fee of $100,000 plus expenses for the letter, and that Diamond International will pay Lazard a $250,000 fee for a one-year financial advisory contract.

Cavenham did approach Lazard and other investment bankers before choosing its adviser in the Diamond International fight. On Wednesday, a Cavenham spokesman said "Lazard demanded a $3 million fee, and we thought that was excessive."

A Lazard partner confirmed the approach but said the "fee discussed wasn't intended solely for Lazard but was to have been split among Lazard, Salomon Brothers and certain individuals. And the contemplated advice was to have included a takeover offer for Diamond International rather than advice in a proxy contest."

Since it lost the current proxy fight April 30, Cavenham has not indicated it plans to offer for all Diamond International's stock but rather has referred to a plan to offer for a substantial number of shares at a still unspecified substantial premium over the market price.

Levi's Europe Plants To Shut Temporarily

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9 (AP) — Levi Strauss International announced yesterday that it will temporarily close 10 plants in Europe to hold down swelling intentories.

The northern Europe division will close its three plants for 10 days, including next week and the week following each plant's summer vacation period, the firm said. The continental Europe division's seven plants will be shut for 11 days.

CURRENCY RATES

Listed below are the interbank foreign exchange rates for May 9, 1980. These rates do not include bank service charges:

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	H.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	1.9925	4.536	110.36 *	47.17 *	0.2346	——	6.852 *	119.40 *	35.16 *
Brussels (a)	29.05	66.22	16.1025	6.8775	3.4205 *	14.5995	——	17.4295	5.134
Frankfurt	1.802	4.102	——	42.76 *	2.12 x	90.52 *	6.206 *	107.97 *	31.85 *
London (b)	2.2675	——	4.106	9.58	1,932.50	4.5275	66.14	3.799	12.8825
Milan	849.80	1,937.10	470.78	201.18	——	426.66	29.245	508.88	150.16
New York	——	2.2718	0.5521	0.2367	0.1174 *	0.502	0.0343	0.5948	N.A.
Paris	4.2265	9.4265	233.93 *	——	4.97 x	212.85 *	14.538 *	253.05 *	74.60 *
Zurich	1.6805	3.8223	92.8582 *	39.9051 *	0.1977	84.4261 *	5.7869 *	——	29.6896 *
ECU	1.3895	0.6097	2.508	5.8663	1,180.69	2.7657	40.3916	2.3193	7.8574

Dollar values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.0337	Belgian fin. franc	29.695	0.2035	Hong Kong $	4.9135	0.3003	Saudi Riyal	3.33
0.847	Canadian $	1.1807	2.057	Irish £	0.4861	0.0776	Schilling	12.887
0.1765	Danish krone	5.6642	0.0235	Israeli £	42.55	0.4605	Singapore $	2.1715
0.0227	Drachma	44.045	3.7037	Kuwaiti dinar	0.27	0.2358	Swedish krona	4.241
0.0202	Escudo	49.44	0.2023	Norw. krone	4.944	0.2687	U.A.E. dirham	3.7223
0.269	Fin. mark	3.7175	0.014	Peseta	71.35	0.0043	Yen	231.35

£ Sterling: 1.1063 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

[G]rand Met Files U.S. Suit [T]o Block Standard Brands

From Agency Dispatches

[NE]W YORK, May 9 — Grand [Metr]opolitan Ltd. of London said [toda]y that it has filed suit in New [York] federal court seeking to enjoin [the] acquisition of Liggett Group by [Stand]ard Brands.

[Gr]and Metropolitan said it also [has n]otified Liggett and its subsidi[ary,] Paddington Corp., that a [chan]ge of control of Paddington [woul]d invalidate Paddington's [franc]hise to distribute J&B Rare [Scotc]h whiskey in the United [State]s. J&B is distributed globally [by G]rand Metropolitan's subsidi[ary] International Distillers & [Vintn]ers Ltd.

[Lig]gett sold its Austin, Nichols li[quor] subsidiary to Pernod Ricard of [Franc]e in a first move to block a [] million takeover bid by Grand [Metr]opolitan, which owns about 10 [perce]nt of Liggett. Liggett then [nego]tiated a deal by which Stan[dard] Brands would buy Liggett for [] million in cash and securities.

[In] addition, the Grand Metropol[itan su]it alleges that the consumma[tion o]f the proposed transaction be[tween] Liggett and Standard Brands [would] violate U.S. antitrust laws.

[Me]antime, directors of Grand Metropolitan said the cash tender offer by its indirect wholly-owned subsidiary GM Sub Corp. for any and all outstanding equity securities of Liggett Group at $50 a common share, $114.94 a share of $5.25 convertible preference stock and $67.50 net per share of 7 percent preferred stock, has been resumed today.

The tender began April 18, but was delayed by court actions in Delaware and South Carolina.

U.S. Panel Clears Sea Mining Bill

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP-DJ) — The House Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday approved, without dissent, a bill establishing the federal regulatory machinery for issuing permits to U.S. companies for the mining of metal-rich nodules from the floor of the Pacific Ocean.

The action cleared the bill for consideration by the full House and the legislation appears likely to win congressional approval this session. The bill has been subject to a series of stop-and-go signals from the Carter administration, as it has tried to synchronize congressional action with the UN Law of the Sea Conference to regulate deep ocean mining at the international level.

U.S. lawmakers have warned the administration that the Senate will not ratify an international treaty that takes away the right of U.S. firms to mine the nodules. Underdeveloped countries are promoting a treaty that would create a UN-controlled mining company.

Canada Delaying Chrysler Aid

OTTAWA, May 9 (AP-DJ) — Canada has not yet got a final decision to announce proposed financial assistance for Chrysler Canada, Industry Minister Herb Gray told a House of Commons committee today.

He repeated that the government is proceeding with "great care" to get a "fair deal" for Canada.

Despite the delays, he said he believes it is "possible" to work out an arrangement for financial assistance for chrysler.

[Japa]n's Money Supply

[TO]KYO, May 9 (AP-DJ) — Ja[pan's] broadly defined money sup[ply] — the M-2 plus certificates of [depos]it — grew 10.6 percent on a [year-]to-year basis in March, down [slightl]y from February's 10.8-per[cent] gain, the Bank of Japan an[nounc]ed today. The outstanding [balanc]e totaled about $839 billion [at the] end of March.

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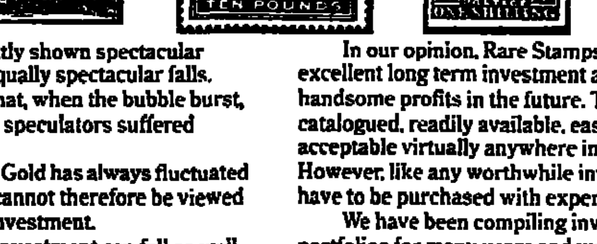

Gold has recently shown spectacular rises, followed by equally spectacular falls. There is no doubt that, when the bubble burst, many investors and speculators suffered heavy losses.

The fact is that Gold has always fluctuated wildly in price and cannot therefore be viewed as a totally secure investment.

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Belgian Sees Pressure Off Franc

Central Banker Prefers Currency Stability

BRUSSELS, May 9 (AP-DJ) — Belgium's Banque Nationale Governor Cecil de Strycker is skeptical about talk of reforming the world monetary system. Instead, he thinks central bankers ought to concentrate their efforts on stabilizing foreign exchange rates.

These could undergo renewed disturbance, Mr. de Strycker believes, if U.S. monetary authorities relax tight credit policies to soften the impact of the coming recession.

Closer to home, he feels confident that the Belgian franc has weathered the intense pressure it encountered late last year and early in 1980 within the European Monetary System. The market, he suggests, has belatedly recognized the seriousness of the balance-of-payments deficits in other EMS countries.

Belgium itself, he suggests, will end up covering this gap through currency support operations — a more sensible approach in his view than devaluation. At the same time, it will have to borrow heavily overseas, perhaps as much as $3.5 billion this year, to help pay for its huge budget deficit.

In an interview during which he pointedly avoided the word "system" to describe international monetary relations — "it's not much of a system right now," he said — Mr. de Strycker offered these views:

- The effort, now apparently stalled, to set up a substitution account backed by the International Monetary Fund to soak up excess dollars would be a major move toward market stability.
- The Eurocurrency market is too varied to permit a *uniform* method of control such as the U.S.-proposed reserve requirement on deposits.
- The chief function of the EMS so far has been to define points of intervention for central banks and to give them short-term credit.
- Interest rates will continue to exert a powerful influence on exchange rates. In Belgium, high long-term rates will slow the decline of high short-term rates.
- Belgian banks will probably honor a U.S. request to curb lending to American corporations, but the Banque Nationale will not try to force compliance.

It was also believed that Mr. de Strycker was surprised at West Germany's April 30 discount rate increase, which he considered ill-timed, but saw no need for Belgium to follow suit.

Asked about reports that France is preparing a major monetary initiative, Mr. de Strycker said that he would be happy to examine new ideas. "But I don't see easily what could be done in the near future to improve international monetary relations," he said. "I confess I don't envisage any institutional reforms for the time being."

An exception, he said, could be the substitution account. He expressed disappointment that work on this has been delayed, but said he hoped it would be resumed.

"To us, what's really important is to make efforts to stabilize currencies and exchange rates," he said. He quickly added that he did not approve of the idea of trying to keep the world's major currencies within certain target zones against one another. Asked to choose between a stronger and weaker dollar, Mr. de Strycker said: "I would choose a stable dollar."

Nevertheless, in his view, the evidence points to some slippage in the U.S. currency in the fairly near future. "I don't know what an appropriate level is; we wouldn't want it to fall too far," he said.

Inflation Fight

The market might perceive this as a backoff from the inflation fight and thus might anticipate a deterioration in the U.S. balance of payments position. "*In that case*, the dollar will probably fall," Mr. de Strycker said.

Of course, European countries have their payments deficits to worry about, too. Because of Belgium's gap, the Belgian franc is likely to be "relatively weak" for a long time to come. But Germany, France and Italy — and other EMS countries, too — suffer the same affliction, as the market has now realized, and their currencies have come under pressure as a result.

"We feel more at ease now," Mr. de Strycker said.

In any case, should the Belgian currency get pushed back down in the EMS, the Banque Nationale will defend it with every weapon at its disposal, including gold sales if necessary. "I exclude devaluation," he said.

On another subject, he said the governors of the Group of 10 had turned aside the U.S. request to extend reserve requirements to all Eurodeposit activity because "we didn't feel the same strictures should necessarily apply to the various markets." Instead, they preferred careful monitoring and exchange of information, he said.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Pietro Marzotto, head of the Marzotto wool company, was appointed chairman of Snia Viscosa, Italy's largest textile and synthetic fibers group.

The appointment of Mr. Marzotto, and that of **Antonio Belloni** and **Giuseppe Bencini** as deputy chairmen, reflected the takeover of a major interest in Snia Viscosa by a holding group including top names of Italian private industry.

Luigi Santa Maria, chairman of Snia when the company was fully controlled by Montedison, the petrochemical concern, was voted honorary president.

* * *

Lord Grade, the head of Britain's Independent Television network (ITV), launched himself into the fast-growing U.S.holiday business by becoming a majority shareholder of a successful charter flight company.

His Associated Communications Corporation (ACC) is buying a majority stake in the transatlantic travel group Jetsave. An ACC statement said Jetsave is expected to carry 250,000 travellers to the United States in 1980 and reach a turnover of about £30 million.

His latest deal makes Lord Grade, 73, a direct competitor on the Atlantic run with Britain's other famous entrepreneur, Sir Freddie Laker, creator of the successful Skytrain low-cost air service between London and New York.

The Union of European Community Industry in Brussels said it elected **Guido Carli**, until earlier this month the president of the Italian Industry Federation (Confindustria) as its new chairman.

Mr. Carli is a former Italian foreign trade minister and for 15 years was governor of the Bank of Italy, which he left in 1975.

* * *

Hallam Dawson, executive vice president of Crocker National Bank was elected president of the U.S. Bankers Association for Foreign Trade at the group's 58th annual meeting here.

Mr. Dawson succeeds **James Sommers**, of North Carolina National Bank as the head of BAFT, a group of U.S. and foreign banks interested in expanding international trade and banking relationships.

* * *

A.G. Becker, the securities firm headquartered in New York, has formed A.G. Becker International to handle its international activities and appointed **Gerard Troncin** president of the new division. Mr. Troncin, 48, who joined Becker in March, also was elected senior vice president of the parent firm and will serve as a managing director of Warburg Paribas Becker, the investment banking arm of the firm. Mr. Troncin, who was with Merrill Lynch for 23 years and most recently headed its French unit, will be based in Paris.

U.S. Producer Prices Slow; Ease in Inflation Is Seen

(Continued from Page 11)

not think a tax cut would be a good idea during the worst part of the recession.

The council's economic outlook also predicted that interest rates will continue in a "free-fall" plummet in the months ahead. But Mr. Volcker warned, "declining interest rates can only be sustained if progress is made on inflation."

And Mr. Volcker, who quickly headed back to Washington to work on the Chrysler loan problem, said the immediate outlook for inflation is not bright.

But even with a tax cut, the businessmen were convinced that it will take the U.S. longer to recuperate from this recession than from any other in the last 35 years.

Mr. Garvin said economists he spoke with foresaw an "anemic" recovery, one taking about a year with real GNP rising a 3.5 percent.

Furthermore, Mr. Garvin and the others generally agreed that inflation and unemployment will continue at high levels through this year and next.

According to the economic forecast, the U.S.'s 18.2 percent inflation rate should drop sharply in the coming months, but will still be hovering around the 10 percent mark at year's end.

Mr. Garvin said the recession will have to be "much more than a relatively brief contraction" if inflation is to be brought under control.

The unemployment news was even bleaker, with the council report predicting a peak of around 8 percent or a bit more by the first of the year. It forecast high unemployment through 1981.

Prime Rate to Fall

WASHINGTON, May 9 (UPI) — Administration officials expect the prime rate to fall by 4 percentage points within the next month, House Assistant Democratic leader John Brademas, D-Ind., said yesterday.

In a meeting with Treasury Secretary William Miller and Federal Reserve Board chairman Paul Volcker, House Democratic leaders were told to expect "a reduction in the prime rate of about 1 percentage point a week for the next four weeks," Mr. Brademas said.

European Gold Markets

May 9, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	510.50	508.25	—7.50
Zurich	507.50	508.50	—7.80
Paris (12.5 kilo)	532.73	533.30	—3.40

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

	May 80	Aug. 80	Nov. 80
500	34.00-39.00	—	—
520	18.00-15.00	—	—
570	4.00-5.80	33.00-38.00	—
590	2.00-3.50	26.00-31.00	—
610	1.50-2.00	27.00-26.00	43.00-49.00
630	1.00-1.50	16.00-21.00	38.00-44.00
650	0.50-1.00	11.00-16.00	30.00-36.00

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Sonatrach Operation Changed; Name Kept

ALGIERS, May 9 (AP) — Sonatrach, Algeria's state oil and gas authority, will continue its oil and gas exploration, production and export activities under its present name, it was announced yesterday.

Under a restructuring program announced Wednesday, Sonatrach's broad range of activities have been reduced by the creation of three independent bodies: one for oil refining and the distribution of refined products within Algeria; another for the study and realization of oil, gas and petrochemical industrial projects; and the third for the production and marketing of plastic and rubber products.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue, Profits in Millions
in local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Austria

Steyr-Daimler-Puch

Year	1979	1980
Revenue	13,300.	11,300.
Profits	142.6	110.8

Britain

Ultramar

1st Quar	1980	1979
Revenue	223.8	200.8
Profits	19.1	6.8
Per Share	0.372	0.174

France

Avions M. Dassault

Year	1980	1979
Profits	272.3	245.5

* *Full name is Avions Marcel Dassault-Breguet Aviation.*

Netherlands

Philips Gloeilampenfabrieken

1st Quar	1980	1979
Revenue	8,180.	7,200.
Profits	163.0	162.0
Per Share	0.88	0.87

Sweden

SKF

1st Quar	1980	1979
Revenue	3,264.	2,726.
Pre-tax Net	234.	N.A.
Per Share	7.00	3.00

United States

Travelers

1st Quar	1980	1979
Oper. Net	85.8	89.6
Per Share	2.02	2.06
Net Income	84.3	92.4
Per Share	1.98	2.13

West Germany

Bayerische Vereinsbank

1st Quar	1980	1979
Balance Sh	47,700.	47,410.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

may 9, 1980

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (I)—irregularly.

ALLIANCE INTL.co Bk of Bermuda,Berm.
— (d) Alliance IntlSRsvs.(S1) ..... 12.6pc□

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
— (d) Baerbond ..... SF 672.10
— (d) Conbar ..... SF 654.80
— (d) Grobar ..... SF 629.80
— (d) Stockbar ..... SF 758.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— (d) CSF Fund ..... SF 16.65
— (d) Crossbow Fund ..... SF 3.91
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. $10.26

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust $85.5p
—(w) High Interest Sterling 284.2p

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund $20.15
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $11.70
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A. $27.27

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Actions Suisses ..... SF 291.25
— (d) Canasec ..... SF 521.80
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds ..... SF 59.80
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l ..... SF 61.50
— (d) Energie-Valor ..... SF 103.75
— (d) Ussec ..... SF 467.00
— (d) Europa-Valor ..... SF 111.50

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra ..... DM 16.70
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond ..... DM 61.40

EARNEX Fd. Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:
— (d) Earnex Fd $1.96

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $29.85
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $71.33
— (d) Fidelity Far East Fd. $20.22
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $30.63
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $61.67
(w) Fidelity World Fd. $17.45

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $42.66
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund ..... HK$11.63
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund $13.53
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $8.84
— (d) G.T. Investment Fund $11.75
— (d) G.T. Japan Small Co Fund $10.48
— (d) G.T. Technology Fund ..... $11.81 r

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $70.28
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia $24.91

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth ..... SF 430.50
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Income ..... SF 284.50

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd $10.15

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):
— (r) O.C. Dir Commodity Tr. $45.31

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
— (r) Parlon Sw. R Est ..... SF 1,515.00
— (r) Securswiss ..... SF 1,314.00

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor ..... SF 341.25
— (d) Intervalor ..... SF 50.50
— (d) Japan Portfolio ..... SF 338.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser ..... SF 228.25
— (d) Univ. Bond Select ..... SF 62.75
— (d) Universal Fund ..... SF 68.58

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh. ..... SF 22.00
— (d) Bond Invest ..... SF 55.50
— (d) Convert-Invest ..... SF 59.50
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh. ..... SF 132.00
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh ..... SF 99.00
— (d) Globinvest ..... SF 55.50
— (d) Pacific Invest ..... SF 75.00
— (d) Rometac-Invest ..... SF 359.50
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh ..... SF 305.00
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est ..... SF 184.00

UNION INVESTMENT.Frankfurt
— (d) Unirenta ..... DM 35.29
— (d) Unifonds ..... DM 15.87
— (d) Unirak ..... DM 48.62

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund $9.84
(r) Arab Finance I.F. $1,015.96
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) $7.17
(w) Austral. Select Fd. $1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. ..... SF 112.25
(w) CAMIT $9.54
(w) Capital Gains Inv. $17.16
(d) Capital Rentinvest ..... LF 1,348.00
(d) Caribico Open-End Fund $254.32
(w) Citadel Fund $2.71
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $1,000.13
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs $4.60
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs $14.37
(w) D.G.C. $49.71
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) $0.24
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $21.15
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $20.42
(d) Europe Obligations ..... LF 1,146.00
(d) Energy Intl. N.V. $32.50
(w) First Eagle Fund $5,970.00
(w) F.I.R.S.T. $244.16
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr ..... SF 144.50
(w) Formula Selection Fd. ..... SF 59.55
(d) Fonditalia $15.75
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins ..... DM 38.22
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) $0.24
(d) Global Int'l Fund ..... DM 5.85
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV $415.58
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $116.57
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $126.36
(d) Interfund S.A. $11.02
(w) Intermarket Fund $159.73
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $22.25
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $6.97
(d) Investa DWS ..... DM 32.30
(r) Invest Atlantiques $56.97
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $9.96
(w) Japan Selection Fund $80.29
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $44.28
(d) KB Income Fund ..... LF 1,349.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $13.52
(d) Kleinwort Benson IntUF $13.24
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F $30.53
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold. $78.87
(w) Lurfund $31.69
(m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V. ..... Con$9.25
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $12.51
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund ..... $.64
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $1.72
(w) Nippon Fund $14.61
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $5.01*
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $4.29*
(w) N.A.M.F. $83.94
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $35.10
(w) Quantum Fund N.V. $1,067
(d) Renta Fund $53.00
(d) Rentinvest ..... LF 758.00
(d) Safe Fund $3.65
(d) Safe Trust Fund $9.91
(w) Samurai Portfolio ..... SF 56.65
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $17.53
(w) SMH Special Fund ..... DM 86.40
(w) Talent Global Fund $12.06
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) $59.66
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $81.90
(w) Transpacific Fund $32.90
(d) UNICO Fund ..... DM 52.79
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund $3.62
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd. $101.06
(w) Western Growth Fund $7.94
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd. $434.23
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd $18.65
(w) Worldwide Securities $87.70
(w) Worldwide Special $2,840.00

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redempt price -Ex-Coupon. □ Yield on US$1-00 UNIT.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

May 9, 1980

	Sales	Close	Chg.
IBM	1,044,500	52¼	—1⅜
WlkrHCns g	531,900	22⅝	—⅛
Sony Corp	441,800	8⅝	+ ⅛
Citicorp	399,800	21¼	— ⅜
BankAmer	391,100	25	—1
IUInt Cp	375,300	14⅝	+ ⅜
Mobil	338,300	65⅝	—1¼
Occident Pet	307,900	21⅝	— ¾
Gen Motors	288,300	47⅜	— ⅛
Boeing s	270,300	32½	
Exxon	263,000	59⅞	— ⅞
ContrlData	246,900	48	— ¾
CaterpTr	244,100	44½	—2⅜
Colg Palm	230,800	14⅛	— ⅛
Gulf Oil	228,400	38⅛	— ¾

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	30.28	45.18
Advanced	501	765
Volume Up (millions)	6.18	13.09
Declined	995	796
Volume Down (millions)	28.95	22.82
Unchanged	387	357
Total Issues	1,883	1,918
New highs	8	23
New lows	19	13

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	811.49	815.10	802.47	805.80	—9.39
20 Trn	250.44	251.75	247.66	249.46	—1.65
15 Util	108.73	109.24	107.68	108.42	—0.85
65 Stk	293.49	294.84	290.27	291.95	—2.77

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	—	—	59.79	—0.73
Industrials	—	—	67.25	—0.86
Transp.	—	—	49.27	—0.53
Utilities	—	—	37.06	—0.36
Finance	—	—	60.44	—0.61

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
May 8	133,817	244,769	987
May 7	134,532	270,205	1,298
May 6	137,467	283,918	1,232
May 5	128,187	249,177	1,314
May 2	102,852	226,440	899

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Chg.
DelhiOil s	125,900	42⅞	+2⅞
DomePetr g	88,500	53⅞	—3⅛
PinGenBah	72,800	20½	— ⅞
GulfCan g	69,900	114⅞	—6⅛
GifCorp wi	66,600	22⅛	— ⅛
BowValley g	65,700	34⅞	—1⅞
Wainoco s	61,100	28⅞	+1⅜
TritonOG n	49,100	21⅞	+ ⅜
ImperOilA g	48,200	31¼	—2
AtlasCM	46,900	4	— ⅛

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	3.03	3.55
Advanced	N.A.	268
Volume Up (millions)	0.91	1.39
Declined	N.A.	299
Volume Down (millions)	1.73	1.58
Unchanged	N.A.	194
Total Issues	N.A.	761
New highs	N.A.	8
New lows	N.A.	2

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
251.48	246.30	246.31	—5.37

Tokyo Exchange

May 9, 1980

	Yen		Yen
Asahi Chem.	207	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	193
Asahi Glass	370	Mitsubi Chem.	259
Canon	651	Mitsubi Corp.	695
Dai Nip. Print	503	Mitsubi Elec	199
Fuji Bank	415	Mitsui Co.	228
Fuji Photo	570	Mitsukoshi	420
Hitachi	253	Nippon Elec.	411
Honda Motor	576	Nippon Steel	145
C. Itoh	421	Sharp	540
I.H.I.	168	Sony Corp	2,010
Japan Air L.	2,330	Sumitomo Bank	415
Kansai El. Pwr.	985	Sumitomo Chem.	138
Kao Soap	398	Sumitomo Metal	168
Kawasaki Steel	143	Taisho Marine	254
Kirin Brewery	425	Takeda	503
Komatsu	360	Teijin	139
Kubota	355	Tokyo Marine	600
Matsu El. Ind.	710	Toray	223
Matsu E. Wks	540	Toyota	835

New Index: 468.71; Previous: 465.91
Nikkei-DJ Index: 6,808.38; Previous: 6,757.78

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
May 9, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	3,020	3,060	+ 120
Aug	3,090	2,940	3,080	3,085	+ 150
Oct	3,165	3,020	3,152	—	+ 153
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	3,145	—	+ 155
Dec	3,230	3,070	3,230	—	+ 150
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	3,280	—	+ 140
May	N.T.	N.T.	3,300	—	+ 140
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	3,340	—	+ 140
1,850 lots.					
COCOA					
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,145	1,174	— 10
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	—	1,230	Unch.
Sep	1,235	1,230	1,215	1,234	— 5
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,230	1,240	Unch.
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,250	1,275	Unch.
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,265	1,300	— 5
12 lots					

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 9

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued From Page 6)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
17½	12	TucsEP	1.52	9.8	7	346	15⅞	15¼	15½	
53	35⅝	TCFox	.20	4.2	6	35	47⅞	47⅝	47¾+	⅛
22½	14⅝	TwinDs	1.10	6.8	4	3	16¼	16¼	16¼+	¼
37½	17¼	TycoLab	1	3.8	6	278	26⅝	25⅞	26⅛+	½
17⅝	10½	TylerCp	.50	4.4	5	23	11⅝	11⅛	11¼+	⅛
57⅞	33⅝	Tymshr			14	29	47	46¾	46¾—	¼
		— U—U—U —								
29½	13½	UAL	.25l			790	16¼	15⅝	15⅝—	¼
28⅞	19	UGI	1.76	7.3	8	8	24	24	24	
28	18	UGI pf	2.75	12.		z140	24¼	23½	23½+	⅜
18⅛	10⅝	UMC	1.20	9.2	6	23	13¼	12⅞	13 —	⅛
29¼	9⅝	UNCRes	.12l			114	12	11⅝	11¾—	⅛
15⅞	8⅛	Unarco	.88	9.9	6	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞+	¼
67¼	48	UniNV	4.40e	7.8	5	12	56⅝	56¼	56¼—	¼
50⅝	36¾	UCamp	2.60	6.6	6	166	39⅞	39⅜	39¼+	¼
47⅞	35¼	UnCarb	3	7.6	4	325	40	39⅞	39½—	⅝
13¾	6⅝	UnComr	.20	2.4	6	4	8½	8⅜	8⅜—	⅜
9⅝	3½	UnionCp	.32t	6.9	5	31	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
14¼	9⅝	UnElec	1.44	12.	8	288	12½	12¼	12¼—	¼
34½	23½	UnEl pf	3.50	11.		z1520	30½	30½	30½+	1
41	27	UnEl pf	4	13.		z10	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞—	¼
45⅝	28¾	UnEl pf	4.56	13.		z20	36	36	36 +	2
64	42	UnEl pf	6.40	13.		z100	49	49	49 +	½
79⅝	52½	UnEl pfL	8	13.		z150	63½	63	63½—	½
22½	13⅜	UnEl pf	2.13	13.		1	17	17	17 —	¼
62½	33	UOilCal	1.30	2.8	8	787	46⅞	46⅛	46¼—	¼
101	61⅝	UPacC	2.80	3.6	9	410	78	76⅞	77⅝—	⅝
39½	37¼	UPacC wi				31	39¼	39	39 —	½
7	3⅛	Uniroyal				125	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
60	22	Uniroyl pf				z1890	24	23	23 —	⅜
14¼	8⅛	UnBrnd	.30e	2.9	6	38	10½	10⅛	10½+	⅛
13	9⅛	UBrd pf	1.20	12.		3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
32½	24¼	UnEnRs	s1.52	5.0	6	247	31½	29⅞	30½—	1⅛
30⅝	16⅝	UnGrty	.24	1.0	7	111	24	23¼	23⅝—	⅜
25⅜	17⅝	UIllum	2.68	12.	6	23	22⅛	22	22⅛—	⅛
32⅛	15¼	UnitInd	.90b	4.3	7	x29	21⅛	21	21 +	⅜
22	11⅛	UnitInn	.22	1.3	6	0	16½	16½	16½—	⅜
12¾	8⅝	UJerBk	1.04a	10.	4	27	10⅛	10	10⅛	
7⅝	3⅞	UnMM	n			51	5	5	5	
6½	1⅞	UnPkMn			58	54	3⅜	3⅜	3½+	¼
37⅝	18⅝	UnRefg	s.80a	4.1	3	3	19½	19¼	19½+	½
20⅛	15¼	USFaS	2.02e	12.		18	17⅛	17¼	17½—	⅜
10⅛	6½	USAir	.03e	.4	2	152	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜—	¼
24½	16	USAir pf	1.87	9.7		7	19⅝	19⅛	19¼—	¼
41⅛	33½	USFId	2.80	7.1	5	119	39⅞	39⅜	39⅝	
37⅞	25¾	USGyps	2.40	7.9	4	85	31	30	30⅝—	⅜
17⅝	10¼	USHom	.64b	4.3	4	163	15¼	15	15 —	⅜
10½	6⅝	USInd	.76	9.8	5	109	8	7⅝	7¾	
18⅛	11¾	USLeasg	.52	3.6	5	12	14⅝	14¼	14¼—	½
9⅞	5⅞	US Rlty			23	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
22⅛	16¼	USShoe	1.60	8.3	4	130	19¼	19⅛	19¼—	⅛
24½	16¼	USSteel	1.60	9.8		226	18	17¾	17⅞—	⅛
37⅞	26	USTobc	2.88	6.6	8	19	31½	30⅞	31½+	¼
52⅝	36⅛	UnTech	2.20	5.6	6	1357	39⅝	39	39 —	½
231	159	UTch pf	8	4.6		1	175½	175½	175½+	½
140	99	UTch pf	7.32	7.8		4	105	105	105	
66¼	47	UTch pf	3.87	7.6		720	50⅝	50⅛	50⅝	
27⅝	19¼	UTch pf	2.55	11.		94	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛—	¼
21⅝	14¼	UnTel	1.52	8.7	7	243	18	17	17⅛—	⅝
39	28⅜	Unitrod	.50	1.8	10	60	28⅜	27½	28 +	⅜
15	8½	Univar	.56	5.3	5	16	10⅝	10½	10⅝—	⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
19¼	10½	UnivFd	.96	7.8	8	7	12⅝	12¼	12⅛+	⅛
24½	15⅛	UnLeaf	1.32	6.5	7	56	20⅜	20	20¼—	¼
52⅝	40	Upjohn	1.72	3.5	9	231	50⅝	49¾	49⅞—	¾
38	19	USLIFE	.70	3.3	5	216	21⅜	21	21¼	
10⅝	7⅛	UslifeFd	.96a	11.		72	9	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
19½	13	UtaPL	1.76	10.	10	108	17	16¾	16⅞—	⅛
29⅝	20	UtPL pf	2.80	11.		9	25	24¾	24⅞—	¼
25¼	19⅝	UtPL pf	2.90	11.		226	u26	25½	25½	
22⅛	15⅞	UtPL pf	2.04	11.		1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅜
		— V—V—V —								
22	16⅝	VF Cp	1.60	7.9	5	51	21	20⅝	20⅞—	¾
39	19½	VSI Cp	.72	2.9	6	33	25	24⅞	25	
22⅛	10⅛	Valero	n.20	1.3		342	16	15⅝	15⅝—	¼
9½	5¼	Valleyln	.48	6.4	26	6	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
15	10⅝	VanDrn	1	7.3	4	8	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
35¼	17	Varian	.52	2.3	8	260	22⅞	22⅜	22½	
15½	7⅜	Varo	.40	4.1	7	46	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	⅜
25¼	17	Veeco s	.30	1.6	12	724	19¼	19	19 —	⅜
6⅜	3	Vendo				1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
13¼	9	VestSe	1.36e	13.		46	10⅞	10½	10⅝+	¼
45½	27⅝	Viacom	.40	1.2	9	112	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝—	1
25⅜	22	Viacom pf	2.10	8.5		25	25¼	24⅝	24⅝—	⅝
13½	9⅛	VaEPw	1.40	12.	7	552	11⅝	11½	11½—	⅛
78⅝	49½	VaEP pf	7.72	12.		z270	65½	64	64 —	2½
89	56	VaEP pf	8.84	12.		z120	70⅝	70	70⅝+	2½
93	62½	VaEP pf	8.60	12.		z100	69¾	69	69¾	
99	62½	VaEP pf	9.75	13.		z100	76½	76½	76½—	½
27¼	18⅝	VaEP pf	2.90	12.		27	23¾	23	23½—	¼
78⅝	49	VaE pfJ	7.72	12.		z100	63	63	63	
77	49½	VaEP pf	7.45	12.		z2930	60⅝	58	60⅝+	1
29⅝	11¾	Vornado	.68	3.1		x48	19⅝	19⅝	19¼	
37⅛	30½	VulcnM	2	6.2	6	14	33	32½	32½+	¼
		— W—W—W —								
25½	16⅜	WICOR	2.04	10.	6	11	20	19⅞	20	
17½	10½	Wabash	.60	5.3	4	6	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜—	⅛
21	15¼	Wachov	.86	4.7	7	47	18¼	18	18¼+	⅜
7¼	3⅝	WachRty			12	9	4½	4⅝	4⅝	
36⅞	24	WalMrt	.40	1.2	13	26	34⅝	34	34⅛—	⅛
35¼	24¼	Walgrn	1.60	5.3	6	26	30⅝	30⅛	30¼+	⅛
22⅛	17⅞	WkHCn	g1.32	5.9	7	5319	22⅝	22	22⅝—	⅜
30½	22⅜	WallBus	1	3.7	6	3	27	27	27 —	⅛
28⅝	19½	WalMu	1.60b	7.2	4	18	22⅜	21⅞	22⅜+	⅜
35⅞	23½	WaltJm	1.90	6.6	5	498	29⅝	28⅝	29 —	½
11⅜	4⅛	WardFd				30	5⅝	5	5⅝+	¼
17⅜	8⅛	Warnaco	.80	5.8	4	4	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	
43½	36½	WrnCm s	1	2.4	6	668	41⅞	41	41½—	⅜
25⅜	17	WarnrL	1.32	7.1	12	614	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	½
27½	18⅛	WashGs	2.52	11.	7	57	23	22¾	22⅞—	⅛
39	18	WshNat	1.50	6.5	5	33	23¼	23	23⅛—	⅛
23⅜	16⅜	WshWt	2.16	11.	8	19	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝—	⅜
47	29¼	WasteM	.70	1.5	14	192	46⅛	45¼	45⅝+	⅜
37	20⅜	WatkJn.J	.48	1.5	13	17	31	30⅝	31 —	⅛
7¼	4⅛	WayGos				38	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
17	12⅛	WayG pf	1.60	12.		9	13⅝	13	13⅝+	⅛
7½	4⅝	WeanUn	.20	4.1	11	13	4⅝	4¾	4⅝+	⅛
13¼	10	Wean pf	1.26	12.		1	10½	10⅛	10½	
19½	6⅝	WebbD	.20	2.0	8	92	10	9⅝	10	
28½	22⅞	WeisMk	.88	3.8	7	x4	23	23	23 +	¼
33⅝	21⅝	WellsF	1.92	7.0	5	66	27⅝	27⅛	27⅜—	⅜
17⅝	11	WelFM	1.35e	8.4	8	43	16	16	16	
48	32	WPenP pf	4.50	11.		z120	40	40	40	
37½	27¼	WPtPe	2.80	8.3	5	596	34½	33⅝	33⅝—	½
14	10	WstctT	g.80			2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.
12	6	WnAirL	.40	5.8	2	171	7	6⅞	6⅞
30⅛	19	WAir pf	2	9.4		3	21½	21⅜	21⅜
35	23¼	WnBac	1.64	5.3	5	581	31⅜	31	31⅛
49⅞	27½	WnCoNA	s.40	.7	15	217	47⅝	46½	46⅝
38	24⅜	WnCo pf	2.12	6.2		31	35¼	34½	34⅝
47⅞	32⅝	WPacI	23.75e	2.7	3	14	37½	37¼	37¼
24⅞	16⅛	WUnion	1.40	7.1		36	19¾	19½	19
56	40½	WnUn pf	4.60	10.		4	47	46	46
63	46	WnUn pf	4.90	9.8		1	50	50	50
11	7⅛	WUn dpf	1.18	12.		7	9⅝	9½	9½
61	43	WUTI pf	6	13.		1	46	46	46
23⅞	15½	WUTI pf	2.56	13.		11	20¼	19⅝	19⅝
27	16½	WestgEl	1.40	6.1	6	1314	23	22⅝	22⅝
45½	37½	Wstg pf	3.80	10.		z20	37	d37	37
38⅝	26⅝	Wstvac	1.50	6.2	5	23	29⅜	27⅛	29⅜
37⅞	26½	Weyerhr	1.30	4.3	8	557	30⅞	30	30⅛
49⅞	36⅝	Weyr pf	2.80	6.9		2	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
39⅝	26⅛	WheelF	1.40	4.0	9	37	35¼	35⅛	35⅛
39⅞	29½	WheelF pf	2	5.8		1	34½	34½	34½
65	56	WhelLE	5.75	9.6		z20	60	59	60
24⅝	15	WheelPit			2	44	19¼	18	18
41½	31⅛	WhelPit pf	5	15.		z240	34	33	34
22½	14⅝	Whirlpl	1.40	8.0	4	140	17⅝	17½	17½
27⅝	19	WhitC	1.40	6.3	5	127	22¼	21¾	22
42¾	32	WhitC pfC	3	8.5		3	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
9⅛	3⅞	WhiteMt			2	76	4⅝	4½	4½
26½	12⅛	Whittak	1	4.8	6	120	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝
17¼	11¼	Wickes	1.04	8.3	4	36	12⅝	12½	12½
13½	5½	Wiebldt	.44	6.8	12	13	6½	6½	6½
40½	17¼	Williams	1.10	3.9	8	292	28	27¾	27¾
15⅝	7⅞	WilshrO	.07r	.6	44	92	11	10⅞	11
33⅜	23⅝	WinDx	1.68	6.2	8	x327	27	26⅞	27
46	34½	WinDx B				1	38½	38½	38½
3½	1⅞	Winnbgo			186	88	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
11⅜	5	WinterJ	.87e	16.		7	5½	5⅜	5⅜
26⅞	19	WisEP	2.52	10.	6	50	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛
103½	69	WisE pf	8.90	11.		z1600	80⅞	78½	80
27⅛	18½	WisG pf	2.55	11.		26	23⅜	23½	23½
20¾	14⅞	WiscPL	1.84	10.	7	23	17⅝	17½	17½
19⅛	13⅝	WiscPS	1.72	10.	6	44	17	16⅝	16⅝
33	20⅜	Witco	1.40	5.8	5	29	24¼	23⅞	24
16½	10¼	WittrR	.80	6.2	5	16	13	12⅞	12⅞
15⅝	8⅝	WolvrW	.44	3.0	6	213	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
24⅞	14½	Womelc	.46	4.1	7	25	16⅛	15⅞	16
22⅝	15¾	WoodPt	s		18	101	19	18⅞	18⅞
31⅜	21½	Wolwth	1.80	7.0	4	149	25¾	25½	25¾
44	30¼	Wolw pf	2.20	6.1		3	36	36	36
8⅜	4⅝	WorldAir			5	7	5¼	5	5
34⅝	32	Wrigly	s1.44	4.4	8	x22	32¾	32⅛	32¾
11⅞	6⅛	Wurlitzr			55	4	6⅝	6½	6½
10⅛	9½	WyleLb	s.40	4.2	6	37	9⅝	d 9⅝	9⅝
9⅜	4	Wyly			17	95	7¼	7	7
		— X—Y—Z —							
69½	48⅜	Xerox	2.80	5.6	7	1265	51½	49⅞	49⅞
28⅞	13⅞	XTRA	.64	3.8	4	91	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝
37½	14⅛	Yates s	.20	.5	8	449	u38⅜	37½	38
25	16¼	ZaleCp	1.08	6.0	4	2	18⅛	18	18
39⅜	16	Zapata	.48	1.6	12	848	32	30	30
14⅝	9⅝	ZayreCp	.32	2.3	4	142	13⅞	13¾	13¾
14½	7⅞	ZenithR	.40	5.9	9	218	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
19½	16⅞	Zero s	.48	2.8	9	5	17¼	17	17
21¾	14⅛	ZuraInd	.92	6.0	6	5	15⅝	15¼	15¼

Chicago Futures

May 9, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
May	4.20	4.23	4.15	4.19¾	—.03¼
Jul	4.29	4.32	4.24	4.28	—.04
Sep	4.48	4.45½	4.38	4.41¼	—.05
Dec	4.60	4.62	4.55	4.58¼	—.05½
Mar	4.75½	4.76	4.70	4.71½	—.07
May	4.79	4.80	4.76½	4.80	—.04

Sales Thur. 26,200.
Total open interest Thur. 42,199, off 518 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
May	2.74¾	2.75	2.73½	2.74	—.01¼
Jul	2.84	2.84½	2.82½	2.83¼	—.01½
Sep	2.93½	2.94½	2.92¾	2.93¼	—.01½
Dec	3.01	3.01¾	2.99½	3.00½	—.02
Mar	3.13½	3.14	3.12	3.12½	—.02
May	3.20	3.21	3.19	3.20¼	—.02

Sales Thur. 41,312.
Total open interest Thur. 151,532, up 1,487 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
May	6.16	6.21½	6.12½	6.18½	+.01¼
Jul	6.31	6.37	6.27½	6.32½	+.00½
Aug	6.38½	6.46	6.36½	6.42	+.01½
Sep	6.47	6.54	6.45½	6.50	+.01½
Nov	6.60	6.68½	6.58	6.62¼	—.00¼
Jan	6.74½	6.82½	6.72	6.77	
Mar	6.88½	6.97	6.86½	6.92	
May	6.99	7.08	6.97½	7.02½	+.01½

Sales Thur. 42,549.
Total open interest Thur. 101,074, up 1,992 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
May	20.60	21.05	20.55	20.96	+ .29
Jul	21.05	21.47	21.00	21.39	+ .37
Aug	21.35	21.75	21.27	21.66	+ .30
Sep	21.60	21.90	21.55	21.88	+ .33
Oct	21.80	22.15	21.70	22.07	+ .30
Dec	22.10	22.43	22.00	22.40	+ .32
Jan	22.25	22.50	22.15	22.45	+ .25
Mar	22.65	22.85	22.50	22.85	+ .30
May	22.90	23.15	22.82	23.20	+ .35
Jul	23.15	23.40	23.15	23.40	+ .30

Sales Thur. 15,673.
Total open interest Thur. 55,890, up 1,317 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
May	171.10	172.10	170.60	171.50	— .50
Jul	177.50	177.80	176.20	177.10	— .80
Aug	180.50	180.50	178.80	179.60	—1.20
Sep	182.20	183.00	181.00	181.70	—1.00
Oct	185.50	185.80	183.70	184.50	—1.00
Dec	188.80	190.00	187.70	188.60	—1.30
Jan	191.20	192.00	190.20	190.70	— .90
Mar	195.00	196.50	194.50	195.00	—1.80
May	198.50	199.00	198.50	198.80	—1.20
Jul				203.00	—1.50

Sales Thur. 11,044.
Total open interest Thur. 46,269, up 371 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
OATS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
May	1.62	1.62	1.61	1.61	—.01¼
Jul	1.64½	1.65	1.62½	1.63½	—.02
Sep	1.69	1.69½	1.67¾	1.68¾	—.00¾
Dec	1.79¼	1.79¼	1.77½	1.78¼	—.00¾
Mar	1.84	1.84	1.82¼	1.82¾	—.01

Sales Thur. 1,258.
Total open interest Thur. 4,027, up 29 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jun	66.20	67.32	65.90	67.17	+.85
Aug	66.00	67.40	65.90	67.25	+.85
Oct	64.70	65.20	65.22	65.12	+.20
Dec	65.25	65.50	64.70	67.40	+.87
Jan		66.00	65.70	66.00	+.85
Feb	65.70	66.40	65.30	66.40	+.50
Apr	66.20	66.65	65.75	66.65	+.35

Est. sales 31,892; sales Thur. 26,159.
Total open interest Thur. 57,966, off 870 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	70.10	71.62	69.55	71.62	+1.50
Aug	71.65	73.00	71.40	72.95	+1.27
Sep	71.50	73.00	71.37	72.95	+1.35
Oct	71.35	72.75	71.50	72.65	+1.30
Nov	72.25	73.60	72.15	73.57	+1.02
Jan	73.50	73.90	73.90	73.90	+ .98
Mar	74.00	74.50	74.00	74.50	+ .50
Apr		74.50		74.50	+ .80

Est. sales 5,918; sales Thur. 4,062.
Total open interest Thur. 12,799, off 274 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs; cents per lb.					
Jun	34.50	35.15	34.45	34.95	+.45
Jul	36.00	36.75	36.00	36.70	+.55
Aug					F
Oct	36.25	36.60	36.15	26.55	+.17
Dec	39.30	39.90	39.30	39.70	unch
Feb	42.30	43.00	42.25	42.92	+.37
Apr	41.85	41.85	41.65	41.65	+.15
Jun	44.95	45.00	44.90	45.00	+.05
Jul	45.02	45.20	45.02	45.20	—.50

Est. sales 5,799; sales Thur. 8,188.
Total open interest Thur. 23,699; off 151 from Wed.

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	32.40	33.00	32.05	32.70	—.02
Jul	33.50	34.20	33.15	33.85	—.02
Aug	33.00	33.77	32.90	33.42	+.87
Feb	47.05	47.60	46.55	47.15	—.30
Mar	46.90	47.50	46.55	47.25	—.20
May	00.00	00.00	47.30	47.90	—.10
Jul	49.00	49.00	48.30	48.52	—.27
Aug		47.52	47.30	47.52	—.27

Est. sales 7,767; sales Thur. 10,133.
Total open interest Thur. 2,326, up 371 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FRESH BROILER CHICKENS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jun	43.17	43.50	43.05	43.30	+.17
Jul	44.15	44.70	44.05	44.40	+.25
Aug		44.20	44.20		+.30
Oct	43.80	44.05	43.80	43.05	+.25
Dec		44.25		44.25	+.30

Est. sales 50; sales Thur. 61.
Total open interest Thur. 889, off 4 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
May				37.50	
Jun	44.98			44.90	—.10
Jul				48.00	
Sep	56.90	57.40	56.90	57.40	
Oct	55.45	60.00		55.45	
Nov					
Dec				60.00	
Jan				58.20	

Est. sales 16; sales Thur. 13.
Total open interest Thur. 54, off 5 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
May	157.00	157.00	154.70	154.80	+ .10
Jul	180.00	182.90	178.50	182.80	+4.80
Sep	192.50	195.50	191.00	194.90	+1.40
Nov	196.00	197.00	192.50	195.30	—1.60
Jan	195.00	197.80	193.30	195.80	—1.70
Mar	205.00	207.50	203.00	203.10	—3.90
May	214.00	216.50	212.00	212.00	—6.00
Jul	219.50	219.80	217.70	217.70	—5.00

Est. sales 1,380; sales Thur. 4,013.
Total open interest Thur. 11,166, up 289 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
May	187.50	187.50	183.00	186.00	—2.00
Jul	189.50	191.00	186.80	189.60	—1.40
Sep	194.20	195.80	191.50	192.80	—1.90
Nov	197.50	198.00	194.50	197.00	—2.80
Jan	201.20	202.50	198.80	201.00	—1.70
Mar	204.50	206.00	202.50	204.00	—2.00
May	206.00	207.00	205.00	206.50	—2.50
Jul				208.50	—3.50
Sep				211.00	—3.50

Sales Thur. 1,054.
Total open interest Thur. 5,260, up 76 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Jun	91.08	91.19	90.80	91.14	—.01
Sep	91.20	91.40	90.96	91.36	+.10
Dec	91.35	91.53	91.18	91.48	+.07
Mar	91.30	91.44	91.14	91.37	—.02
Jun	91.15	91.31	91.05	91.24	—.05
Sep	91.08	91.17	90.98	91.11	—.10
Dec	91.05	91.12	90.99	91.09	—.09
Mar	91.00	91.04	90.99	91.01	—.17

Est. sales 17,765; sales Thur. 17,922.
Total open interest Thur. 25,355, off 675 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin. pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Jun	79-26	80-08	78-02	79-13	—20
Sep	79-15	80-10	78-01	79-12	—17
Dec	79-17	80-01	78-01	79-12	—15
Mar	79-07	79-25	77-27	79-03	—19
Jun	79-10	79-21	77-25	78-28	—20
Sep	78-12	79-03	78-00	78-28	—13
Dec	78-03	78-30	77-10	78-22	—14
Mar	78-15	78-19	77-14	78-12	—14
Jun	77-15	78-12	77-06	78-06	—14
Sep	77-29	78-06	77-29	78-00	—14
Dec	77-04	78-00	76-28	77-26	—14

Sales Thur. 11,348.
Total open interest Thur. 60,984, up 1,172 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Jun	90.02	90.02	89.70	89.79	— .35
Sep	89.90	89.97	89.73	89.85	— .38
Dec				90.05	— .40
Mar				90.15	— .39

Sales Thur. 74.
Total open interest Thur. 358, up 7 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 1 pct.					
Jun	80-07	80-29	78-21	80-08	—12
Sep	80-11	81-01	78-27	80-12	—12
Dec	80-15	81-00	78-28	80-11	—11
Mar	80-29	81-00	78-30	80-12	—09
Jun	80-23	80-29	78-31	80-06	—11
Sep	80-19	80-19	79-01	80-03	—10
Dec	80-05	80-05	78-27	79-31	—10
Mar	80-05	80-05	78-24	79-27	—10
Jun	79-27	79-28	79-00	79-23	—10
Sep	79-04	79-20	78-28	79-19	—11
Dec	79-22	79-22	79-00	79-15	—12

Sales Thur. 29,819.
Total open interest Thur. 79,295, up 3,048 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Jun	.8445	.8453	.8430	.8444	—13
Jul				.8380	
Sep	.8432	.8445	.8423	.8430	—10
Dec	.8432	.8453	.8430	.8433	—02
Mar	.8408	.8440	.8408	.8431	+15
Jun	.8445	.8445	.8420	.8430	+15

Est. sales 2,262; sales Thur. 5,348.
Total open interest Thur. 9,647, off 1,097 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.					
Jun	2.2605	2.2625	2.2490	2.2595	— 85
Jul	2.2390	2.2480	2.2285	2.2395	— 95
Sep	2.2390	2.2430	2.2285	2.2395	— 95
Dec	2.2318	2.2150	2.2200	2.2240	— 75
Mar	2.2200	2.2380	2.2150	2.2250	— 25

Est. sales 4,207; sales Thur. 2,913.
Total open interest Thur. 8,963, off 125 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.					
May				.5594	
Jun	.5543	.5557	.5516	.5539	— 42
Sep	.5565	.5586	.5543	.5567	— 49
Dec	.5618	.5621	.5587	.5595	— 61
Mar	.5650	.5650	.5620	.5630	— 60

Est. sales 4,861; sales Thur. 3,493.
Total open interest Thur. 8,710, off 228 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.					
Jun				.23400	

Est. sales 0; sales Thur. 0.
Total open interest Thur. 20, unchanged from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.00001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
+JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.					
May				.004367	+57
Jun	.004296	.004371	.004290	.004364	93
Jul					
Sep	.004300	.004362	.004290	.004357	+95
Dec	.004305	.004365	.004300	.004360	+93
Mar	.004360	.004360	.004360	.004360	+78

Est. sales 2,514; sales Thur. 1,638.
Total open interest Thur. 7,982, off 140 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.000001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.					
Jun	.6008	.6027	.5949	.5995	—49
Jul				.6125	
Sep	.6088	.6116	.6025	.6077	—54
Dec	.6168	.6195	.6125	.6170	—46
Mar	.6270	.6280	.6198	.6198	—54
Jun				.6360	

Est. sales 3,171; sales Thur. 2,233.
Total open interest Thur. 10,702, up 121 from Wed.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

New York Futures

May 9, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	191.80	195.00	191.00	194.01	+ 3.77
Jul	198.00	200.25	197.00	200.00	+ 3.58
Sep	204.45	207.25	204.00	204.71	+ 3.52
Dec	197.00	200.19	196.60	200.11	+ 3.92
Mar	187.50	190.40	187.50	190.40	+ 4.00
May	188.00	197.00	188.00	190.90	+ 3.90
Jul	190.00	191.00	189.25	190.75	+ 3.75
Sep	190.75	190.75	190.75	190.63	+ 3.88

Est. sales 7,835; sales Thur. 8,500.
Total open interest Thur. 12,412 off 216 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	31.80	32.25	30.50	32.23	+ 1.84
Sep	31.00	31.10	30.70	31.10	+ 1.00
Oct	31.15	31.25	30.80	31.25	+ 1.00
Jan	31.93	31.93	31.93	31.93	+ 1.00
Mar	31.90	32.15	31.60	32.15	+ 1.00
May	31.90	32.23	31.55	32.23	+ 1.00
Jul	31.75	31.95	31.50	31.95	+ 1.00
Sep	31.75	31.94	31.60	31.94	+ 1.00
Oct	31.85	31.85	31.30	31.85	+ 1.00

Est. sales 14,838; sales Thur. 11,637.
Total open interest Thur. 69,892 up 2,733 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May				122.40	+0.20
Jul	118.75	119.30	117.25	118.40	—0.35
Sep	120.90	121.50	119.70	120.45	—0.50
Dec	z2,709	2,715	2,690	2,715	—10.00
Mar	z2,730	2,775	2,760	2,775	— 5.00

Est. sales 910; sales Thur. 1,956.
Total open interest Thur. 7,086 up 83 from Wed.
z-New contracts 10 metric ton, change in dollar per metric ton.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE. 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	88.00	88.00	87.10	87.10	—1.00
Jul	88.40	88.65	87.25	88.15	—0.85
Sep	89.50	89.70	89.25	89.30	—0.90
Nov	90.70	90.85	90.25	90.50	—0.80
Jan	92.50	92.75	92.10	92.00	—1.00
Mar	93.15	93.50	93.15	92.90	—1.10
May				93.90	—1.10
Jul				94.90	—1.10

Est. sales 600; sales Thur. 330.
Total open interest Thur. 6,597 up 25 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON, No.2. 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jul	82.27	84.50	82.25	84.42	+1.54
Oct	78.70	79.95	78.25	79.92	+1.29
Dec	75.25	76.30	75.80	76.16	+0.80
Mar	75.90	77.00	75.70	76.75	+0.85
May	77.80	77.45	76.80	77.50	+0.60
Jul	78.25	78.25	77.70	78.00	+0.60
Oct	78.25	79.95	78.25	78.25	

Est. sales 12,550; sales Thur. 13,424.
Total open interest Thur. 39,675 up 1,253 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
May	85.00	87.30	85.00	86.70	— 0.20
Jun				87.30	— 0.10
Jul	86.80	89.25	86.80	88.30	— 0.18
Sep	88.50	91.20	88.50	90.00	— 0.20
Dec	91.20	93.15	91.00	92.20	
Jan				92.80	
Mar	93.00	94.30	92.80	94.00	
May	94.00	95.50	94.00	95.30	+ 0.10
Jul	95.50	97.20	95.50	96.50	+ 0.10
Sep	97.50	97.88	97.50	97.88	+ 0.28
Dec				99.70	+ 0.30
Jan				100.30	+ 0.30
Mar				101.50	+ 0.30

Est. sales 6,800; sales Thur. 7,498.
Total open interest Thur. 31,809 up 129 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close
SILVER 5,000 troy oz.; cents per troy oz.				
May	1280.0	1303.0	1270.0	1298.0
Jul	1280.0	1322.0	1270.0	1310.0
Sep	1315.0	1340.0	1308.0	1334.0
Dec	1335.0	1370.0	1335.0	1374.0
Jan	1370.0	1370.0	1365.0	1387.0
Mar	1400.0	1400.0	1380.0	1413.0
May				1438.0
Jul				1463.0
Sep				1488.0
Dec	1540.0	1540.0	1526.0	1526.0
Jan				1538.0

Est. sales 1,080; sales Thur. 865.
Total open interest Thur. 25,099 off 1 from Wed.

	Open	High	Low	Close
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.				
May	554.00	564.00	550.00	556.20
Jul	559.00	576.00	558.00	563.20
Oct	566.00	576.00	560.00	572.70
Jan	572.00	585.00	572.00	581.70
Apr	585.00	585.00	572.00	589.70
Jul				598.70

Est. sales 763; sales Thur. 1,206.
Total open interest Thur. 5,438 up 50 fr

	Open	High	Low	Close
GOLD 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.				
May	504.00	513.30	504.00	512.8
Jun	509.00	516.50	504.50	515.7
Aug	520.00	527.00	515.80	526.2
Oct	528.50	538.00	520.00	535.9
Dec	537.00	555.00	534.50	545.6
Feb	545.00	555.80	545.00	555.5
Apr	559.00	564.00	559.00	565.0
Jun	566.00	574.50	559.00	574.8
Aug	574.50	584.60	574.50	584.6
Oct	588.00	594.40	588.00	594.3
Dec	584.00	604.10	584.00	604.5
Feb				613.7

Est. sales 11,500; sales Thur. 13,185.
Total open interest Thur. 122,516 off 1, Wed.

Cash Prices

May 9, 1980

Commodity and unit	Fri
FOODS	
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	1.80
TEXTILES	
Printcloth 48" New York yd.	0.69½
METALS	
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	368.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	99-100
Lead Spot, lb	0.36
Copper elect., lb	92¼
Tin (Straits), lb	8.6127
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	0.37½
Silver N.Y., oz	13.08
Gold N.Y., oz	508.25

New York prices.

Commodity Index

May 9, 1980

	Close
Moody's	1,119.80 f
Reuters	1,789.10
Dow Jones Spot	444.09
D.J. Futures	445.82

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931. p-preliminary; f — final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Average 1924-

Friday's New Highs and L[ows]

NEW HIGHS—8

1UInt 1.36pf, Kirsch Co, OverShips, Ramepc n, Revlncv.pfwi, Sco..., UtP..., Yat...

NEW LOWS—19

Arvin Ind, AtlRichfl wi, BakerInt wi, Burrghs, CitiesSvc wi, ColSO 2.42pf, Gen Growth, GouldInc, Gould pf, Intl Harv., Jorgensn, MBLtda n, Ma..., OhE..., Pal..., Ra..., Sid..., Wel..., Wyl...

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
May 9, 1980

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	883.00	885.00	897.00	899.00
3 months	909.00	910.00	920.00	920.50
Cathodes: spot	865.00	868.00	880.00	881.00
3 months	887.00	890.00	901.00	902.00
Tin: spot	7,415.00	7,425.00	7,465.00	7,470.00
3 months	7,405.00	7,410.00	7,445.00	7,450.00
Lead: spot	336.00	337.00	347.00	350.00
3 months	344.00	345.00	354.00	356.00
Zinc: spot	288.00	289.00	296.50	297.50
3 months	299.00	300.00	308.00	309.00
Silver: spot	576.00	578.00	571.00	574.00
3 months	597.00	599.00	592.00	594.00
Aluminium: spot	802.00	804.00	782.00	785.00
3 months	783.50	784.00	764.00	765.00
Nickel: spot	2,610.00	2,620.00	2,595.00	2,615.00
3 months	2,705.00	2,710.00	2,690.00	2,700.00

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
May 9, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
May	331.80	303.25	325.00	331.00	307.80	307.50
Aug	337.00	320.00	334.25	334.50	324.50	324.75
Oct	341.25	324.50	340.50	340.70	328.85	329.05
9,114 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
May	1,239	1,215	1,205	1,215	1,214	1,220
Jly	1,260	1,226	1,220	1,230	1,224	1,225
Sep	1,273	1,245	1,251	1,252	1,254	1,255
Dec	1,320	1,287	1,292	1,293	1,282	1,304
Mar	1,348	1,324	1,325	1,330	1,337	1,340
May	1,370	1,370	1,340	1,360	1,363	1,365
Jly	1,385	1,384	1,375	1,390	1,385	1,390
2,429 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
May	1,687	1,665	1,685	1,686	1,657	1,659
Jly	1,745	1,715	1,738	1,740	1,708	1,710
Sep	1,795	1,752	1,786	1,788	1,745	1,746
Nov	1,804	1,767	1,802	1,805	1,755	1,762
Jan	1,805	1,765	1,795	1,800	1,755	1,757
Mar	1,750	1,720	1,751	1,765	1,706	1,712
May	1,719	1,719	1,745	1,760	1,700	1,708
7,829 lots of 5 tons.						

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

May 9, 1980

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	11 9/16 - 11 11/16	9 9/16 - 9 11/16	5 ¼ - 5 ⅜	17 ½ - 17 ¾	12 ⅝ - 12 ⅞
2 M.	11 ⅜ - 11 ½	9 7/16 - 9 9/16	5 ½ - 6	17 - 17 ¼	12 9/16 - 12 13/16
3 M.	11 7/16 - 11 9/16	9 7/16 - 9 9/16	5 15/16 - 6 1/16	16 ¾ - 17	12 11/16 - 12 15/16
6 M.	11 7/16 - 11 9/16	9 ¼ - 9 ⅜	5 13/16 - 5 15/16	15 ⅝ - 15 ⅞	12 ⅞ - 13 ⅛
1 Y.	11 ⅜ - 11 ½	8 15/16 - 9 1/16	5 ¾ - 5 ⅞	14 ½ - 14 ¾	13 ⅛ - 13 ⅜

Dividends

May 9, 1980

Company	Per.	Amt	Pay.	Rec.
INCREASED				
SCOA Ind	Q	.24	6-16	5-23
Waste Manag	Q	.22½	7-3	6-17
STOCK EXTRA				
Dunlap & Assoc		10 PC	6-27	6-13
OMITTED				
Morton Shoe Cos				
USUAL				
Anta Corp	Q	.30		6-
Anthony Ind	Q	.11	7-1	6-6
Budd Canada	Q	.10	6-30	6-6
CBI Industries	Q	.25	6-10	5-23
Dunlap & Assoc	Q	.20	6-27	6-13
Fabri Centers Am	Q	.07	6-20	5-30
Gulf United	Q	.04	7-15	7-1
Intermark Inc	Q	.04	6-16	6-2
Lydall Inc	Q	.17½	6-16	5-30
NCH Corp	Q	.35	6-16	6-2
New Penn Motor	Q	.14	6-2	5-19
Stecher Traung	Q	.07½	6-30	6-16
Struthers Wells	Q	.07½	6-20	6-13
Superior Surgical	Q	.09	6-3	5-21
Tony Lama	Q	.85	7-14	6-16

A-Annual; M-Monthly; Q-Quarterly; S-Semi-Annual.

Lebanese Truck Hits Hotel; 8 Die

NAHAR EL-KALB, Lebanon, May 9 (UPI) — A runaway truck slammed into the unfinished wing of a seaside hotel yesterday, killing at least eight persons and trapping 17 under rubble. Five other persons were seriously injured.

The accident occurred when the driver of a sand truck lost control on a steep hill, allowing the truck to crash into a column being used to support a new wing of the Bellamar Hotel, causing the wing to collapse. A policeman, who said the wing should have been strong enough to withstand the impact, could not confirm reports that the hotel engineer had been arrested.

The Bellamar's owner, Josef Azar, was among those pulled from the rubble, with his wife and 20-year-old daughter. Police said they were in critical condition at a hospital in nearby Jounieh. The hotel, located on the Mediterranean coast about 15 miles north of Beirut, was to have been finished in June.

Zimbabwe Se[es] Real GDP Ri[se] Of 4% in 198[0]

SALISBURY, May 9 (Reu[ters]) — Zimbabwe's gross domestic [product] will increase in real terms [...] percent in 1980 and six perc[ent next] year, the Zimbabwe Finance [Minis]try said yesterday.

The annual economic surv[ey said] 1980 exports would increase [...] percent over 1979 and com[mercial] farming output should incr[ease] 20 percent this year.

It said that mining, ma[inly] gold and silver, would earn [...] $648 million.

"There is no doubt that [...] for the first time in five year[s ...] productive sectors of the ec[onomy] will grow," the report said. [It] warns that the country "fa[ces an] uphill battle" to improve it[...] by boosting exports and re[ducing] dependence on imported ene[rgy].

The end of economic sa[nctions] following Zimbabwe's lega[l inde]pendence from Britain last [...] could reduce exports costs [...]ting out middle men from [...] trade deals but trade routes [...] continue to be congested, it s[aid].

U.S. Radicals Gui[lty] In Slaying of Offi[cer]

PHILADELPHIA, May 9 [...] Five men and four women m[embers] of a radical group called [...] were convicted yesterday of [...] a policeman in a shootout [that re]sulted when authorities trie[d to ev]ict the group from its rat-i[nfested] west Philadelphia headquar[ters in] August, 1978.

The nine were found gu[ilty of] third-degree murder, cons[piracy] and seven counts of agg[ravated] assault/attempted murder.

هكذا من الأهل

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 9

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
		—A—A—A—								
	9⅝	AAR s	.40	4.2	6	38	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
	2⅝	AAV	.20	5.7	4	7	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
	3¾	AIC Ph	n.12	3.3	2	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
	6½	APS	.48	6.4	5	15	7⅝	7½	7½	+ ⅛
	1⅛	ATI			163	46	1⅝	1½	1½	+ ⅛
	1⅛	AVC			8	20	5	5	5	
	1⅛	AZL			8	71	10⅝	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
	4½	AZL pf	.48	6.9		10	7	7	7	
	9⅛	Acmetl	.34	2.4	12	36	14¼	14	14⅛	
	8⅜	ActonCp	.30b	2.3	10	x241	13¾	12⅜	13⅜	+1⅛
	6¾	AdmRes	n		11	22	9⅝	9⅛	9⅜	— ⅛
	4½	AdmRus	2.72	7.1	5	13	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
	2	AdobeO	.20		4	23	31	46½	44⅝	44⅝ — 1⅜
	1⅛	AeelsCp			6	40	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	4¼	AeroFlo	.30	2.1	5	7	24	23½	23½	— ⅜
	2½	Aeronca				4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	2	AfflCap	.10e	1.6		2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
	3¼	AffilHsp	.07t		11	2	3½	3½	3½	
	4	AfterSix	.08t		10	10	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	4	AirExpr	s		5	7	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
	3⅝	AlskAir	.30r	8.3	5	22	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
	4¼	AllianT	.23t	11	5	14	4½	4½	4½	
	1⅛	AlmySt	.20b	2.1	4	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	3⅛	AlohaAir	.10e	2.7	14	7	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
	8	Alphal	s		14	35	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
	9½	Altamil	.32	2.9	4	10	11	11	11	
		Alitec			18	17	15-16	⅞	⅞	
	11½	Alcoa	pf3.75	11		150	35	35	35	— ½
	5	Amdhl	.40	2.2	16	105	18⅝	18	18⅛	— ⅜
	7	AmAgro	s.20	2.1	11	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
	4¼	AmBrd	wf			5	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
	7	ABusPd	.44	4.6	6	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
	1	AmCapCp			8	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
	10	AContrl	.60	4.7	5	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
	1⅜	Aisrpell	s		2	197	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
	8⅝	AMzeA	.48	3.1	12	23	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
	8⅝	AMzeB	.48	3.2	12	25	15⅝	15¼	15	+ ½
	2¾	AMdBld			20	18	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	
	8½	AMatle	.36	2.2	7	61	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
	20⅝	AmPetf	2.80	7.3	4	14	38⅝	38	38	— ⅛
	8½	APrecs	.40	4.7	5	61	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
	2⅜	AScie			25	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
	10¼	AmSeat	.10t			1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
	5⅜	AmTec	.64	8.8	5	28	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
	2⅝	AmTec	pf7.20	34		4	21	21	21	
	9⅝	AndrJcB	n		12	22	10½	10¼	10¼	
	14½	AngloC	.21e	1.1	9	66	19⅝	19	19	— ⅛
	6¼	Anthony	.44b	5.9	3	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
	4¼	ApiDta	.04t			14	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
	1½	ApldDev			7		2⅝	2½	2½	
	24½	AquitCp	a.60		19	141	43⅝	42¼	42¼	—1¼
	2	Armatron				26	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	5⅜	ArrowA	.20	3.4	4	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
	4½	Arundel	.18e	1.6	13	14	5⅝	5½	5½	+ ⅛
	13¼	Asamer	a.40			71	18⅝	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
	1⅛	AsklaSvc				5	2⅝	2½	2½	
	4	Astrex			9	5	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
	2⅝	AtlsCM	.16e	4.0	7	489	4½	4	4	— ⅛
	3⅛	AtlasCp	wt			6	5	5	5	
	5	Audiotr	.16	2.7	7	3	6	6	6	— ⅛
	18½	Augat	s.48	2.8	13	23	24⅜	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
	2	AutoTrn				25	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
	5	AVEMC	.50	4.9	7	18	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
	15	Avondl	1.20	7.6	7	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
		—B—B—B—								
	8⅛	Badger	.80	8.8	5	5	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
	3⅜	Baker	.20	4.4	12	4½	4⅝	4½	4½	
	17½	BanFd	2.85e	15.		5	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
	⅛	Banger	wf			1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
	8½	Banistr	g			11	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
	4¼	BarnesE			9	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
	8⅛	Barnwl	.20	1.5	10	19	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
	5⅛	BarryR	s.16	2.7	18	x21	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
	2⅜	Barths				2	3	3	3	
	3⅛	BaruchF			24	84	16⅜	14⅝	14½	— ⅛
	3⅛	BasRsNY	n		21	190	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
	15⅛	BntSTA	s.40	2.2	5	2	18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
	17	BntSTB	s.40	2.2	4	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
	2⅝	BergEnt			4	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	8⅛	BergnB	.32	2.4	5	88	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
	1⅛	BernzO				12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	2½	BethCp			8	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
	5⅝	Beverly	.24	2.5	10	717	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
	8¼	BicPen	.48	5.0	7	12	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
	2½	BillyKid	n		3	10	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
14		BinkMf	1.20	8.1	5	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
	11½	BioRad B	n			9	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝ — ⅛
	11⅛	BioRad A			9	47	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
	16½	Blount	.64	2.4	6	47	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛	+ ⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
6¾	3⅝	BodinAp				7	4⅝	4	4	
56	22⅜	BowVall	9.10			451	36	34¼	34¼	—1⅜
7⅜	7½	Bowmar			91	26	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
27	17⅞	Bowne	.40b	2.8	5	5	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
14¾	7⅛	BradlgN	.28	2.7	7	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	3	Branch	.20	6.4	4	26	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
27⅞	17⅛	Brascan	1.20	5.8	17	154	21⅜	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
32	18⅞	BrasnE				2	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	BroDart	.20	5.2	7	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
27⅞	10⅞	BrooksP	s.40	1.9	9	61	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
48	30	BrnFA	1.24	3.6	9	1	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
43⅞	31	BrnFB	1.24	3.4	10	3	37	36⅝	37	+ ½
4⅛	3	Buildex			4	15	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
2⅜	1⅜	Burgess				11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
23½	9⅝	Burnsin	.40	3.3	6	12	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
		—C—C—C—								
31½	12⅝	CK Pet	.16	.8	25	59	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
11⅞	5⅝	CDI			3	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
7⅞	4⅝	CHB Fd	.67b	11.	8	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
4⅞	3	CMI Cp	.05e	1.4	5	35	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
15⅝	9⅛	CRS	.36	2.9	4	20	12⅝	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
17⅞	16⅝	CSE	1.40b	8.4	5	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	3	CagleA			13	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
25	17	Caldor	s.50	2.4	9	77	21	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
54⅝	31	CalPtC	.80	2.1	6	14	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	+1
39⅝	19⅞	Camco	.30	1.1	9	13	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Campnll	n		3	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
14⅝	5⅝	CmpChb	g			103	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	8⅝	CdMarc	8.46			10	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
14½	8⅛	CanOcc	a.24			12	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	CapHIFd	.20	4.7		6	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
4⅞	1⅞	Caressa			48	26	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
23⅞	13⅝	CarolEn	s1.32b	6.9	7	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
55⅝	39	CaroPLpf	5	11		z220	46	45¼	46	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	CarrolDv	.05e	1.4	6	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
19	14¾	CastlAM	1b	6.3	4	10	15⅝	15½	15½	+ ⅛
21⅛	17⅞	CasFd	1.60a	8.5		14	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	9⅛	Cavitrn	.72e	4.8	19	27	15½	15	15	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	CelluCf				4	5	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	29⅝	CenM	pf3.50	12		z20	29	29	29	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	CentSe	.70e	11.		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	14⅝	Cenvill	1.40	5.6	6	32	25⅝	25	25⅛	
14⅛	4⅝	Cetec	.12	2.5	7	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	1	ChamplHo				207	1⅝	1	1	
22⅝	21⅝	ChmpPd	n1	4.4	6	5	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	14⅝	ChrtMd	s		11	14	23⅝	23⅛	23¼	
7	5	ChrtM	pf.75	12		21	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
11	7⅝	Champlst	.28	2.9	7	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
21⅝	14⅝	ChfRv	1.60	10.	12	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
39	15⅝	ChiefDv	g			374	22	21	21	—1⅛
14	6⅛	Childwld				1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
14	9⅝	CircleK	s.68	6.5	7	13	10⅝	10½	10½	
11⅞	8⅛	Citation	.36	4.2	5	24	9⅝	9	9	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Clabir	.18b	4.4	6	32	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅛	ClarkC	.34e	7.4	4	30	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	Clarostat			14	2	13	13	13	— ⅛
16	15⅝	Claus	s.72	4.5	7	11	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
14	6⅝	Clopay	.16	2.3	19	4	7	7	7	
8	3⅝	CohenHat			7	13	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
8	3⅝	Cohu	.16	2.8	8	15	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
20	13⅝	Coleman	1	7.1	6	21	14⅝	14	14	— ⅛
22⅝	3	ColCoal				395	5⅝	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅛
71⅝	29	Cominc	a4.40			66	43⅝	42⅝	42⅝	—1½
25⅝	15⅝	ComAll	.50	2.5	6	17	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
15	6⅝	ComA	pf1.60	13.	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
39	15⅝	ComAtll	.60b	2.6	4	34	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
37½	22⅝	Comdlnt	s		8	96	30⅝	29	29⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	ComdrCp				33	2⅛	1⅝	2⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	CompuD			5	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
21	10⅝	Conchm	.80	7.4		2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	ConcrdF				7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
21⅝	9⅝	Condec	.33t	2.6	7	43	13½	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	6⅝	ConrHm	1.53t	15.	5	10	10⅝	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
35⅝	23⅝	Conrock	1a	3.6	5	1	28	28	28	
7⅝	3⅝	Conroy	.16	3.6	4	5	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
28⅝	9⅝	ConsOG			24	49	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅛
12⅝	10⅝	CnsOG	wi			8	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	3⅝	CoatAtll			6	18	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Cookin	.20e	2.5	6	11	8	8	8	
5⅝	1⅝	CoopJr				1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
43⅝	21⅝	CoreLb	.28	.8	19	10	33⅝	33	33	—1
22	14⅝	Cornlius	.80	5.2	7	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
2 3-16	1 7-16	Courtld	.17e	11.	5	1	1½	1½	1½	+1-16
25⅝	9½	CrestO	s.20	1.2	24	162	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝	+ 7
35⅝	21⅝	Cromst	1.80	7.1	3	11	25½	25⅛	25½	— ⅛
36⅝	25⅝	CrossAT	1.40	4.4	18	32	36	36	36	+ ⅛
58½	17⅝	CwnCP	s.80a	3.7	1	38	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
48⅝	16⅝	CwnCP B	n.80a	4.3	1	37	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
58⅝	24	CwnCP	pf1.92	7.5	3	26	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
8½	5½	Crowntn	.28b	4.5	4	x5	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
23⅝	12⅝	CrutcR	.36	2.1	22	41	17½	17	17	— ⅛
34⅝	21⅝	CrystlO	s.50	1.8	24	86	28⅝	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
24	13⅝	CubicCp	.60	3.8	6	38	15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅝	Cyprus				1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	11⅝	Cyprus	pf1.70	12.		2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
		—D—D—D—								
4½	1½	DWG	.29t	12.	4	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
25½	8⅝	Damson				227	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	5⅝	DataAc	n.73t	7.5	6	19	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	11⅝	Datapd	.20	2.5	9	139	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
44⅝	11⅝	DavMn	.75e	3.9	5	122	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—1⅛
2⅝	1⅝	DeRose				1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
3	1⅝	Decoratr	.24	13.	22	2	2	2	2	
40⅝	20⅝	DelhIO	s.78	2	74	1259	u43⅝	40⅝	42⅝	+2⅜
14	7⅝	DellwdF	.72	7.4	3	13	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	19⅝	Depositr	1.60	8.0	4	6	20	19⅝	20	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	DesgnJw			38	16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
25⅝	14⅝	DevCpA			3	9	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	14½	DevonGp			5	z1450	23⅝	23	23	— ⅛
15⅝	4⅝	Dialcon			22	47	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1	Diodes				2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Dixico	n.07t		4	12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
73½	29	DomeP	g			885	57⅝	53⅝	53⅝	—3⅝
26½	18⅝	Domir	g		2	35	19⅝	19	19	— ⅛
38½	17½	DorcGs	n.20	.7	7	257	27½	26⅝	26⅝	
7⅝	5½	DghtyB	n.30b	5.1	6	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
12½	5½	Downey	s.28	3.3	5	17	8⅝	8½	8½	
11⅝	5⅝	DrFair	.40	5.2	17	14	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
1 9-16	1-16	Dunlop	.09e	6.5	8	20	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
12	11	Duplx	s		4	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
15½	9	DurTst	.40a	3.4	11	8	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
15⅝	4⅝	Dynictn	.06e	.5	11	204	11½	10⅝	11	— ⅛
17⅝	10½	Dyneer	s.56	4.8	5	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
		—E—E—E—								
5⅝	3⅝	EAC	.36	8.5	5	x11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
19	10	EECO	.28	2.1	7	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
42½	17⅝	EarthRes	1.50		5.2	8	94	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝ — ⅛
19⅝	14⅝	EsinCo	1.20	8.0	5	x7	15	15	15	+ ⅛
3	1⅝	Edmos				12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
26	12⅝	EDO	s.40	2.9	9	15	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	6⅝	Ehren			19	10	9⅝	10		
29½	16⅝	Electrog	1	4.1	8	13	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	15⅝	ElecAm	s1.40	7.3	5	12	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	7	Elsinor	n		14	69	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
8	5⅝	EmpCaro	n.58	7.4	3	14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	6⅝	EnovRs	.24	1.8	19	8	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
13½	7½	Espey	.20e	2.2	11	12	9⅝	9	9	— ⅛
19½	10⅝	EsaRd	.45e	3.6	5	3	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	EvansAr	s.40b	3.9	6	5	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
		—F—F—F—								
16⅝	8⅝	FPA	.40	3.4	2	12	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	8	Fabind	.40	3.9	3	16	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	FairTex			4	15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	11-16	FairtNob			36		⅞	13-16	13-16	—1-16
8½	2⅝	FairmC			28	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	8½	FayDrg	.24b	2.6	6	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
21	13⅝	FedRt	1.56	8.9	19	4	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
11	4⅝	FedRes			19	111	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
76⅝	28½	Felmnt	.30	.6	16	13	51⅝	50½	50½	—1
22⅝	13½	FinGen	.40b	2.0	8	728	21⅝	20½	20½	— ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	FtConn	1b	13.	6	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	11⅝	FtSLSh	1b	6.5	6	6	15½	15½	15½	
4⅝	2⅝	Fstmrk				20	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
13⅝	7⅝	FischrP	.53t	6.3		4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
23½	17	FitchGE	2.60	12.	5	5	22⅝	22	22⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Flagg			15	40	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
38	17⅝	FlighSf	.16	.6	18	30	29	28½	28½	
17⅝	7⅝	FloRck	.24	2.5	4	17	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
40⅝	12⅝	FlowGen			21	78	36⅝	36½	36⅝	
13	9⅝	Flowers	.50	4.5	6	13	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
26½	15⅝	FlukeJ			13	13	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Foodrm			6	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
62	37	FordCan	g		31	z300	38	37	38	
19⅝	11⅝	ForestC	.10	.8	8	11	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	6⅝	ForestLab			15	25	18½	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	10⅝	FrancoO	g			3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
21½	7⅝	FrankRt	.22e	1.2	24	7	18	18	18	
10⅝	6⅝	Franks	.40	4.6	6	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
8⅝	5	Friedm	.24b	3.8	4	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	3	FriendFr				296	3⅝	3	3⅝	+ ⅛
11½	4⅝	Friona	.40	7.3	3	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
14⅝	7⅝	FrontA	.20b	2.1	4	16	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	FrontA	wt			15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
		—G—G—G—								
4⅝	1⅝	GIExpl			9	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6½	1⅝	GRI				20	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
4⅝	1⅝	GTI	.03e	.6	6	7	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
6⅝	2½	Galaxy			4	18	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	7	Garan	.80	8.3	5	19	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
38⅝	15⅝	GatLiet	.40b	1.5	12	x4	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
20⅝	11⅝	GelmSc	s		12	20	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	GnEmp	.40	7.3	5	9	5⅝	5½	5½	
10½	1	GenExp				2	2	2	2	
4⅝	2	GnHous			4	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	2⅝	Genisco			6	24	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	GenvDr	.10r	2.5	4	8	4	4	4	— ⅛
35⅝	21	Gerber	s		14	23	22½	22½	22½	
19⅝	13⅝	GlantF	s1.10	7.9	4	6	14⅝	14	14	— ⅛
21	8⅝	GnfYel	g.80e			88	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛	
34⅝	6⅝	Glasrock	.10	.3	50	21	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
33⅝	22½	Glatflr	1.60	6.8	5	3	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
35½	21⅝	Glnmr	.80b	3.2	7	14	27½	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	8	Glosser	.44	4.5	6	69	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
26⅝	12½	GldNugt			38	375	24⅝	22⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	GoldWH	.64	5.3	8	22	12⅛	11⅝	12	— ⅛
4⅝	⅛	Goldfield				376	7⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
2½	⅛	Gorrich	wi			10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
14⅝	11⅝	GouldT	1.36e	11.	4	2	12½	12½	12½	
13⅝	6⅛	GrahMf	.20	2.2	7	85	9	9	9	
14	6½	GrandAu	.36	5.1	3	2	7	7	7	
14	6⅝	GranerA			106	8	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
11⅝	7⅝	GtAmInd			13	39	8⅝	8½	8½	
24⅛	6½	GtBasinP			206	14½	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
46	29⅝	GtLkCh	.36	.8	16	7	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	8⅝	GREIT	.40	3.7	19	7⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
29	19	GrossT	1.44	6.9	6	8	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅛	GuarBk	n		7	20	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	8	GuardC	.60b	5.4	8	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
28⅝	13⅝	Gullfrd	s.60	4.0	3	15	15	15	15	+ ⅛
168½	39⅝	GlfCan	g2.20			699	122½	114½	114⅝	—6⅝
27½	24⅝	GlCan g	wi			666	24½	d23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	Gulfstrm			5	57	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
		—H—H—H—								
7⅝	3⅝	Hampin	.65t	13.	3	13	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
15⅝	10½	Hannfrd	.88	8.2	5	8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
9⅝	4½	HanSeRt			25	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
7½	2⅝	Harvey			4	17	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	4½	Hasbro			3	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
13½	9⅝	Hasting	.60	6.2	5	15	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
14	5	HlthCh	s		42	240	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	3⅝	Heinick	.16	1.4	12	21	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	HeitmMlg				6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	6	HiGinc	.12r	1.5	7	12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	2⅝	HillrAv			4	2	4	4	4	
22⅝	7	Hipirnic	.20	1.1	16	2	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
4½	2⅝	Hofman	.20	8.0	10	3	2⅝	2½	2½	
47	31	HolngA	g2.20			8	2	31	31	31 —2½
16⅝	7⅝	HollyCp			10	58	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	14⅝	Hormel	s.84	5.4	4	12	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	14	HornH	s		24	61	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
15½	9⅝	HospMf	.60	5.6	16	14	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	17½	Hotel	2.40	10.	9	27	24	23½	23½	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	HousRsn	.60	7.6	4	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	HouseVl			7	38	2½	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
31⅝	16⅝	HouOM	.80	4.0	10	433	21	20	20	—1
29	17⅝	HouO	pf1.69	8.0		32	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
25½	15½	Howel	s.40	2.1	3	55	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Howell	.10e	2.5	67	9	4⅛	4	4	
27⅝	10⅝	HowelPt	n			41	14⅝	14	14	— ⅛
33⅝	24⅝	HubellA	1.70	6.3	6	2	27	27	27	+ ⅛
34	24⅝	HubellB	1.70	6.3	6	83	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
25⅝	19	Hubbl	pf2.06	9.8		8	23	22½	23	+ ⅛
34	12½	HuckMf	.40	1.3	11	35	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝	—1
11½	4⅝	HudsnGn			5	2	6	6	6	+ ⅛
133⅝	48⅝	HudBO	g2.30			107	91⅝	86½	87	—4⅛
26	22⅝	HudBO	wi			263	22⅝	d21⅝	22	— ⅛
9½	5½	HuntH	.20	2.8	7	x3	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
91½	45⅝	HuskyO	g 1			136	77⅝	75⅝	75½	—2½
		—I—I—I—								
9⅝	4	ICH	.20	2.5	5	15	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
17½	8⅛	ICM	1.25e	7.8	14	3	16	15⅝	16	
7⅛	3⅝	IFS Ind	.18	3.2	4	113	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
11½	8	IRT Pr	.90	10.	7	x21	9⅝	9	9	— ½
4⅝	2⅝	Impind	s		2	21	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
50½	23⅝	ImpOil	g1.40			482	33	31⅝	31⅝	—2
		ImpO rl	wi			1694	⅝	9-16	9-16	
41	28½	InPL	pf 4	11.		z10	36	36	36	+1
2⅝	⅞	IntlighSv				17	1⅝	1½	1½	
33⅝	18⅝	Instron	.40	1.7	5	4	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
1½	⅝	InstrSys			11	134	15-16	⅝	⅝	
17⅝	6½	IntegRes			8	212	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	9	IntCtyGs	g.32			246	14⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
18½	8⅝	Intrmk	s.16b	1.7	4	31	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	IntBnknt			7	129	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
13⅝	5½	IntCtrls	n		8	53	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	IntProt	.30	6.7	35	6	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
1⅝	13-16	IntStrtch			14	11	1	15-16	1	+1-16
30⅝	20⅝	Ionics			9	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
26⅝	9	IroqBrd	.36	3.0	12	15	12⅝	12	12	
		—J—J—J—								
5⅝	3⅛	Jensen			4	13	3½	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	2	Jetero	.10e	2.2	7	7	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	JohnPd	.36	9.0		14	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
21⅝	7⅛	JuniperP			20	36	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
18½	9⅛	Jupiter			6	7	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
		—K—K—K—								
9	5	KTelin	.40	7.0	10	4	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅛	Kallstad	n		14	15	7	6⅝	7	
6⅝	2⅛	KapokT			13	12	2⅝	2½	2½	
24⅝	11⅝	KayCp	.75b	4.4	28	59	17	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
28⅛	10⅝	KenaiCp			19	57	22⅝	22	22	— ⅛
14⅝	9½	Kenwin	.80a	7.6	5	1	10½	10½	10½	
6⅝	3⅝	Key Co	.30	6.0	3	5	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
25	8⅝	Key Ph	n.03b	.2	71	7	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	2	KinArk			9	39	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
32⅝	15⅝	KingRad	.40	2.5	5	17	18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
77⅝	21⅝	KirbyEx			13	27	68⅝	66	68⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	1½	Klt Mfg				1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
11⅝	5½	Kleinerts			21	10	10	10	10	
29⅝	14⅝	Knogo	n		17	29	26⅝	26½	26½	— ⅛
5⅝	3	KuhnStr			6	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		—L—L—L—								
5⅛	2⅝	LSB	.23t	7.4	6	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	LaBarge	.06	2.4	13	6	2⅝	2½	2½	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	LaMaur	.20	4.4	8	2	4½	4½	4½	
10⅝	2⅝	LakeSh	g			13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
19	7⅝	Landmk			124	116	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
20	14⅝	LeaRnl	s.60	3.7	7	73	16⅝	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	LeePh			23	6	3	3	3	
19½	12	LehighP			4	4	15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	LiblyFb	.56t	12.	3	14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
12	7⅝	Lightolr	.30	3.2	4	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
10⅝	6⅝	LincAm			17	447	u10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	1½	LloydsE				20	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6½	2⅝	Lodge	.12e	3.3	8	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
31	17½	Lohmn	1.20	5.5	9	5	22	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
47	14⅝	LoewT	wt			269	44⅝	43⅝	43⅝	—1⅛
14⅝	11⅝	LaGen	s.55b	4.5	6	9	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
28⅝	23⅝	LouisCe	1.64	7.0	4	x1	23⅝	d22⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	4⅝	LundyEl			4	5	9	9	9	+ ⅛
11⅝	6⅛	Lydall	.70	11.	7	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
6	3⅝	LynchCp			4	19	4⅝	4½	4½	
		—M—M—M—								
9⅝	7⅝	MCO Rs	wi			45	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	5	Macks	.20	3.1	5	4	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Macrod			48	248	3	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝	14	MePS	1.92	11.	5	5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	8⅝	Magood			12	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	10⅝	ManrC	s.50	3.9	10	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
4 5-16	1	Marindq				6	108	1 9-16	1½	1½
21⅝	16½	Marm	pf2.25	12.		7	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
15⅝	5⅛	Marshin	.66t	5.3	6	11	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
13½	4⅝	Masind				12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
29	17	MtlRsh	.12	.5	16	47	23	22⅝	23	+ ½
18	16⅝	Matrix	s		20	5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
5⅛	2⅝	MaulTec	.14	2.9	7	26	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	5⅝	McCulO			4	206	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	McKeon			3	18	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
26½	12⅝	Means	1.32	8.2	5	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
11⅝	7⅝	Medalst	.56	6.7	4	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	20⅝	MediaG	.84	3.5	6	9	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	11⅝	Mecnon	s.24	1.5	7	86	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	4⅝	Megolnt	.28	5.5	2	32	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
15⅝	9⅝	MEMCo	1.04	9.1	6	9	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
13⅝	6	MercSL	.50b	5.0	5	14	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
8⅝	7⅝	MetPro	s.20	2.3	9	4	u 8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	Metex	.40	4.4	10	11	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
31⅝	19⅝	Metpth	.32	1.2	38	22	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	3	Metrocar			7	13	5	5	5	— ⅛
4	1⅝	MichGen				5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
18⅝	6⅝	MchSug	.40a	2.2	8	x276	18⅝	16⅝	18	+1½
11⅝	7⅝	MidldCo	.30	3.3	3	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	7⅝	MidlGls	.40b	4.7	12	20	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
50	36½	MinP	pf 5	12.		z25	42	42	42	+1
71	54	MinP	pf7.36	13.		z10	58½	58½	58½	+1⅛
8	3⅝	MissnIT			2	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
28	22	MichlE	s.20	.7	16	366	27⅝	27	27⅛	— ⅛
24½	14⅝	MiteCp	.40	3.9	5	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	MonMo	.44	9.3	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
24½	13⅝	Moog	.40	2.5	7	28	16⅝	16	16	— ⅛
11	7⅝	MigGm	.97e	8.9	13	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
7	2⅝	MortaSh	.32	8.8	11	22	3⅝	3⅝ d 3½	3⅝	— ⅛
12½	8⅝	MovStr	.60	6.5	4	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
7⅝	3⅝	Movielab	.52t	7.4	6	66	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
		—N—N—N—								
19	12⅝	NFC	.28	1.3	14	53	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	6⅝	Nerdo	.28	2.4	8	8	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
17½	10⅝	NCnvSt	.60	4.9	6	23	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
14⅝	7⅝	NatEdu	1.05t	10.	6	26	10⅝	10½	10½	
21	15½	NtGasO	n		5	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	12⅝	NtHlte			8	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	5⅛	NKinney			21	36	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	5⅛	NtPatent			192	8⅝	7⅝	8		
13	3⅝	NtSilvr				17	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8⅝	4⅝	NtSpinn	.30	5.5	4	4	5⅛	5½	5½	— ⅛
14⅝	5⅝	NelsLB	.62t	8.7	6	26	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	NestLM	.15e	4.8	14	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Nidrio	.06e	4.4	10	12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
38½	10⅝	NMxAr	.30	1.4	39	8	22½	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	7½	NPinRt	.96	11.	10	x14	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
27	18	NYTim	.90	4.4	7	3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	5⅝	NewbE	.50	4.4		86	11⅝	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	10⅝	Newcor	.66	5.0	5	6	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
8	2⅝	Nexus			17	22	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
4½	3⅝	Nichols	.05r	1.4	4	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Nolex			16	60	3⅝	3	3⅛	— ⅛
29½	9⅝	Norin	.60	2.0	10	72	29½	29½	29½	
14⅝	9⅝	Norl	pf 1.50	10.		26	u14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
10	4⅝	Nortek	.08	1.5	5	36	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
30½	15½	NoARoy	.24	1.1	9	6	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	9½	NeCGO	g		21	23	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
16⅝	7½	NuclDta			6	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
46	21½	Numac	g.20			90	28⅝	26⅝	26⅝	—1⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
		—O—O—O—								
12⅝	3⅛	OEA	.20e	2.0	13	9	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	10⅝	Oakwd	.12b	.8	6	32	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	7⅝	Oilaind	.40e	4.7	4	15	8½	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
75½	31⅝	OOkiep	.31e	.7	12	z100	44	44	44	
15⅝	8⅝	OrioleH	1a	7.0	3	41	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Ormand			12	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
8	4⅝	Orrox	n		9	7	6⅝	6	6½	+ ⅛
18⅝	12⅝	OSullvn	.80	6.2	4	3	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3	OxfordFt			3	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	OzarkA				54	4	3⅝	4	
		—P—Q—								
16	10½	PGEpfA	1.50	12.		7	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
13½	8⅝	PGEpfD	1.25	11.		3	11	11	11	+ ⅛
13	8⅝	PGEpfG	1.20	12.		1	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
27½	17	PGEpfW	2.57	12.		23	21⅝	21	21	— ⅛
25½	15½	PGEpfV	2.32	12.		12	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
27⅝	17⅝	PGEpfT	2.54	12.		18	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
28	17⅝	PGEpfS	2.62	12.		6	22⅝	22	22	
25½	15½	PGEpfR	2.37	12.		24	20½	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
22⅛	13⅝	PGEpfP	2.05	12.		4	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
21½	13⅛	PGEpfO	2	12.		32	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
21½	12⅝	PGEpfM	1.96	12.		28	17	16⅝	16⅝	+1
21⅝	13⅝	PGEpfK	2.04	11.		86	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
24½	15⅝	PGEpfJ	2.32	11.		14	20⅝	19⅝	20⅛	+1
46⅝	31	PacLt	pf4.50	12.		z500	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
31⅝	12	PageP	g n			42	18⅝	18⅛	18½	— ½
36⅝	26	PallCp	s.44	1.2	19	64	35⅝	35	35⅛	— ⅛
3	1⅛	PalomrF				3	5	2	2	
4⅝	2⅛	Pantast	.30	9.2	9	9	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
25½	18⅝	Paradyn	s		23	60	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	+ ½
6⅝	3½	ParoPk			5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	4⅝	ParkEl			7	15	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
42⅝	22	Parsons	s 1	3.6	9	58	28⅝	28	28⅛	— ⅛
14	9	Patagon	.50t	4.9	4	7	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	6⅛	PeerTu	.40	4.8	5	12	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
16	11⅝	PenTr	1.20	9.2	4	9	13	13	13	
4⅛	2⅛	PECo	.73t	31.	48	12	2½	2⅝	2⅝	
24⅛	17⅝	PenRE	1.90	9.3	9	18	20½	20½	20½	
14⅝	8⅝	Penril	n.15	1.6	8	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	1	Pentron			7	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
23½	12½	PepCom	.80	3.4	9	240	u23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	+1⅛
21⅝	11⅝	Perlal	.40	2.8	8	19	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	9⅝	PerryDr	n.28	2.6	7	10	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
25⅛	11⅝	PetLew	s2.16t	12.	11	66	17⅝	17½	17½	— ⅛
13⅝	10	PetLe	pf1.65	13.		24	13	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	2	Phoenix			53	94	2⅝	2½	2½	
17½	7⅝	PicNPay	.32	3.7	5	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅛	PionrSys			7	19	5⅝	5½	5½	
4⅝	2⅝	PionTx	.20t		21	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	PitWVa	.56a	11.	6	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
44⅝	30⅝	PitDM	1.60	4.2	4	4	38½	38⅛	38½	— ⅛
38½	27	Pitway	1.65	5.7	6	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
7½	3⅝	Pizzain			7	23	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
74	22	PlacrDv	g1.80			6	39½	38	38	— ⅛
12⅝	6⅛	Plantind			21	90	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
9½	5⅝	PlyGm	.40	5.7	4	18	7	7	7	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	PlymR A				1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅝	1	Polaron				7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
24	13⅝	PostCp	.50	3.6	7	8	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	15⅝	PrairleO	g			3	18⅝	18	18	— ⅛
14⅝	11⅝	PrattLmb	1.10	9.2	7	7	12	12	12	
7⅝	4⅝	PrattRd	.30	6.7	6	15	4½	4½	4½	
26⅝	16⅝	PrenHa	1.48	7.4	7	29	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	PresRtB	.05e	1.4	2	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	11⅝	PrpCT	1.48e	8.1	12	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3	PrudBld	.24	6.6		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
44½	28⅝	PSCol	pf4.25	12.		z150	35½	35½	35½	+1
24⅝	15⅝	PSSP	pfC2.34	12.		4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
26	17⅝	PSSP	pfD2.34	12.		14	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
18⅝	9	PulteH	.32	2.3	3	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	4⅝	PuntaG			4	27	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	8	Punta	pf1.10	10.		10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	6	Quallon	n.50	6.9	3	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
		—R—R—R—								
9	3⅝	REDM			8	37	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
6	2⅝	RET			18	4	3⅝	4	4	+ ⅛
46⅝	37⅝	RET	pf 4.38	10.		1	43	43	43	— ⅛
21⅝	11⅝	RHMed	.20e	1.3	7	7	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	RPS			8	5	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
8⅝	5	Ragan	.15e	2.2	8	41	7	6½	6½	— ⅛
28⅝	15	Rnch	s.25	1.6	12	11	16⅝	16	16	
30⅝	15⅝	RangrO	s			360	23⅝	22⅝	23⅛	— ⅛
29⅝	21½	Ransbrg	s1	3.6	7	4	28	28	28	+ ⅛
5⅝	2	RapAm	wt			18	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	2	RathP			44	2	4	3⅝	4	
34⅝	15⅝	Raylnd	.44	1.8	14	6	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	17	REInv	2	9.0	10	8	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	ReevesT	3.20c			121	39	3⅝	3½	3⅝
6½	4	RefgTr	.32	6.7	3	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	13⅝	RegalB	s.64	4.4	8	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
9½	4⅝	RepGyp	s.24	4.6	4	21	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
55	35½	RepNY	2.52	5.2	4	2	49	48⅝	48⅝	— ⅛
24⅛	15	RNY	pf 2.12	11.		5	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
20	11⅝	ReshCot	.32	2.5	12	x49	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
51½	20⅛	Resrt A			5	468	32⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
22⅛	7½	Resrt	wt			47	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2	RestAssc			5	33	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
12	5½	RexNore			7	30	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
38⅛	14⅛	RioIOil	n		19	11	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	3⅛	RibletP	.12	2.8	4	13	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
27⅝	21⅝	RioAlg	g1.50			20	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
13⅝	3⅛	Robntch			5	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	5	Roblin	.12	1.8		20	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
20½	11½	Rockwy	1b	7.0	5	18	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
28⅝	17	Rogers	s.12	.5	14	115	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
3½	2⅝	RoncoT				14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3⅛	1½	RoyPalm				10	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	Rudick	.42e	6.1	4	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
8½	6⅝	Rudick	pf1.56	8.1		2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3	1⅛	Rusco				78	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅛	RBW Cp			5	17	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
		—S—S—S—								
2⅝	1⅛	SMD			3	1	2	2	2	
9⅝	4	SSP			5	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	12⅝	Salem	.40e	2.7	9	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	2	SCarlo	.07r	1.1		73	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	6	SDgo	pf .90	12.		3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	7	SDgo	pf 1	12.		11	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
76½	51	SDgo	pf7.80	12.		z50	64½	64½	64½	+ ⅛
72	44	SDgo	pf7.20	12.		z50	61	61	61	
25½	19⅝	SfrRE	1.76	7.3	15	13	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅛
3	11-16	SFRE	wt			77	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
22⅛	17	SanJW	1.75	9.0	5	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	4⅝	Sandgte	.50	8.7	8	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
7	3	Sargent	n		65	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	7	SaundrL	s.30	3.4	5	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
5	2⅝	ScheibE			5	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
28	16½	Schnelt	1a	3.8	4	3	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ⅛
17½	2⅝	Schiller	.10e	.8	7	6	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
7⅝	4	SchoolP	.40	9.7		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3½	2⅛	Schradr			7	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅝	2⅝	Schwab	n.30	4.5	6	9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
60⅛	28⅝	Scope	.45	7.2	8	1	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	
93½	28	ScurryR	g		12	z150	68	66	66	—3⅛
17⅝	8½	Sealctro	.94t	7.2	6	3	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
1½	⅝	Seaport				1	13-16	13-16	13-16	+1-16
7	4	Searsind			5	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
5	2⅝	SecCap			9	13	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
19⅝	10⅛	SelsDel	s		11	25	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	5	Selas	.40	5.7	6	5	7	6⅝	7	
13	5⅝	Semtch	.34b	3.9	13	13	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
8⅝	5⅝	Srvisco	.44	7.3	4	4	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
7	3⅛	Servo			14	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅛	ShaerS	.60e	9.4	4	14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	5	Sharon	s.30b	4.8	9	19	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	ShelfrR			4	60	3⅝	3	3⅛	
7	3⅝	Shopwell	.10e	2.4	6	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
25⅝	14½	Showbt	1	5.8	7	4	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
20⅛	14⅛	Sierren	s.20	1.8	12	9	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
12	6⅝	Silco	.32	3.9	8	12	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	
19⅝	10⅛	Sigma	.40	3.3	7	x14	12⅝	12	12⅛	+ ½
8⅛	5½	Sikes A	.40a	5.7	3	13	7	7	7	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Silvrcst			46	5⅝	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
8⅝	3	Solitron			11	19	5	5	5	
9⅝	3⅝	Soundsn	.40	6.8	4	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	9⅝	SoelCap	1	9.2	6	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
11⅝	6⅝	SCEd	pf1.02	11.		4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
12½	7⅝	SCEd	pf1.06	11.		1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
13	7⅝	SCEd	pf1.08	11.		3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	10⅝	SCEd	pf1.45	12.		3	12⅝	12	12	—1
25½	15⅝	SCEd	pf2.30	11.		40	21⅝	20⅝	21⅛	+1⅛
24⅝	15⅝	SCEd	pf2.21	11.		7	19⅝	19	19⅛	
85⅝	51	SCEd	pf7.58	12.		2	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	—2⅛
100	63	SCEd	pf8.96	11.		25	80	80	80	+ ⅛
9⅝	6½	SwFIBk	.60	7.1	5	130	8½	8½	8½	
15	6⅝	Spector	.42e	5.7	6	11	7½	7½	7½	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
8⅝	3⅝	Spectrp	.19t	3.1		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
6	2½	SpedOP	.20r	6.2	7	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅝	3⅝	Spencer	.20	2.9	10	283	6⅝	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅛
27½	19⅝	StdAlln	1	5.2	4	11	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
26	9⅝	StdMetl				220	21⅝	18⅝	21⅝	+3⅛
33	21⅝	StdShr	2.14t	8.3	5	9	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Stange	.20	2.7	10	17	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Stanwd			4	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12⅝	6⅝	Steelmt	.28	3.6	3	29	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
23½	17⅝	StepnCh	.92	4.9	8	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	1	SterlEl			6	10	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
3½	2⅝	SterlExt	.05e	2.2		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
28½	11⅝	StrutW	.30b	1.4	25	2	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
3½	2⅝	SueAnn	.24	9.4	4	9	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
15⅝	8⅝	Sunair	.70e	6.4	6	2	11	11	11	
96⅝	25⅝	Sundnc	.16b	.2		170	70⅝	68½	68⅝	—1
17⅝	10⅝	SupFdS	.40b	3.0	7	35	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	3⅛	Supind	s.06t			109	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
54⅝	29⅝	Supron	s.30	.6	27	123	50⅝	49	49	—1⅛
6⅝	2½	Susqueh			25	11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	6⅛	Susqh	pf 1	14.		5	7	7	7	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Synalioy	.32b	3.6	8	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
44⅝	30⅝	Syntex	1.30	3.3	10	189	39⅝	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
25½	18⅛	Sysco	s.52	2.4	7	156	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	10⅝	SystEng			10	19	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
6½	3⅝	SysPln	.24	4.5	4	20	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
		—T—T—T—								
9⅝	3⅛	TEC	.08	2.7	7	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
4	1⅝	TFI			6	59	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	
11½	9⅝	TIE Com	n		20	21	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
22⅛	12⅝	TabPd	.20	1.1	7	8	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
14	8	TandB	.40	3.6	5	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
9	3⅝	Tannel	.20b	4.8	4	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
13⅝	9⅝	Tastv	1.20b	9.6	19	17	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
5⅝	2	TechSym			9	235	3⅝	3½	3½	
13⅝	7	TechOp			7	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	TechTp			50	6	1½	1⅛	1½	
9½	4½	Tectrol	.28	4.1	7	3	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
84⅛	37⅝	TelonR			50	3	52½	52	52	— ⅛
35⅛	18⅝	Teiflex	.50	2.2	8	4	22⅛	22⅝	22⅛	
21	7⅝	Telecl			9	15	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Tenney	s		10	3	6	5⅝	5⅝	
4⅝	2⅛	Tensor			16	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10⅝	5⅝	TerraC			10	15	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	5⅝	TetraT			1	7⅝	7½	7½	7½	
13⅝	6⅛	TexlAlr	.16	1.9	1	63	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
50½	35	TxPL	pf4.56	11.		z25	42	42	42	—1
18⅝	10⅛	Textron	wt			2	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	⅝	ThorCp			11	5	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	ThreeD	.20b	5.3	4	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	19½	Thrifim	1.40	6.0	3	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
7½	3	Tidwell			6	51	6	5⅝	6	
8⅝	4⅝	TobKtz	n.25	4.0	5	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
98⅝	65	TolEdpt	10	14.		y50	73	73	73	—1½
7⅝	3	ToppsG				20	3⅝ d 2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	12⅝	TorinCp	1	7.1	4	4	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
21⅝	16⅛	TotlPet	g.48		11	147	20½	19⅝	20	— ⅛
21⅝	10⅝	TotPet	wt			52	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	TownCtry				2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
22⅝	12½	Towner	s.67e	5.0	46	254	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	2½	Traflor	.12	3.7	12	87	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	TrnsLux	.10e	1.7	5	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	8⅛	TranOil	.05e	.5		20	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	5⅛	TrnsTec	n.24	3.3	10	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅛	Tredwy	.28	4.8	7	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
13	7⅛	TriSM	.80	10.	4	10	8	8	8	+ ⅛
15⅛	6½	TriaCp	.20	2.9	47	7	7	7	7	
24⅝	8⅛	TritOil	n		36	491	22	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅛
41⅝	21	TritOil	pf1.96	5.3	24	37⅝	37	37	37	+ ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	TubeMx	s		12	179	8⅛	7⅝	8	
31	25	TurnrC	2.20	8.2	5	3	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	TwinFr	.20	5.7	4	8	3⅝ d 3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
		—U—U—U—								
15⅝	8½	U&I			49	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
7⅛	3½	UNA	.28	6.1	3	2	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
12⅛	5⅛	URS	.40	4.0	9	20	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	12½	UAirPd	.68	4.4	11	4	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
5⅛	4	UnAsbst			6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+3-16
2½	1⅝	UnFoods	.15e	9.2	20	8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	4	UNatCp			32	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
12⅛	7⅝	UnRlIT	.99e	11.	10	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	USAir	wt			2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	10	USFltr	.36	2.8	4	114	13⅝	13	13	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	USRdium			8	11	3	3	3	
11⅝	5	UnityB			7	121	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	UnivCla	.05	.7	4	2	7	7	7	
27½	13⅝	UnivRs	.32	1.5	13	14	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
11⅝	7⅝	UnivRu	.72	8.6	5	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
		—V—V—V—								
14⅝	7⅝	Valmac	.20t		7	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	2½	ValueL	.07e	2.1		30	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
23⅝	14⅝	VermtA	.32b	2.1	6	38	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	5⅝	Vernitrn	.10	1.1	7	50	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Vertiple	.10b	2.1	3	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
11⅛	7½	Vicon	n		8	33	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	6⅝	Vishay	.53t	5.0	9	22	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
7½	4⅛	VisualG	.20	2.8	14	4	7⅛	7	7⅛	
6⅛	3½	VolMer	.12e	2.0	3	10	6	6	6	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅛	Vaplex	.52	6.7	6	12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	VulcCp	.24	4.0	3	12	6	6	6	
		—W—W—W—								
6⅛	2	WTC			70	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
37⅝	14½	Wainoco	s.12	.4	45	611	28⅝	26⅝	28⅝	+1⅛
33⅛	13⅝	Walbr	n.16e	.7	9	7	24½	24½	24½	
25	18	Walco	.80b	3.4	5	50	23½	23	23⅛	
40	17	Wang B	s.16	.5	19	53	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	—1
40⅛	18⅝	Wang C	s.06	.2	19	18	32⅛	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
12⅛	8⅝	WardsCo	.20	2.2	3	6	9	9	9	
25⅝	15⅝	WshPost	.44	2.6	6	21	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
31⅝	24⅝	WRIT	2.32	7.5	15	4	31⅝	31	31	+ ⅛
29⅝	14⅝	Wthfrd	n1.17t	4.8	11	48	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	— ½
24⅝	8⅝	WeldTu	s.30	3.0	4	18	10	9⅝	9⅝	
36⅝	15⅝	Wstbrn	g s.70	2.8		113	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
38⅝	12½	WstFin	.52	3.1	2	47	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	4⅝	Whitehall			7	12	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
18⅝	6⅛	Wichito	.45t	3.1	30	66	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅛
24½	13⅝	Wmhous	.70	4.3	6	20	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	WilsnB			2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	7⅝	Wdstrm	.60	7.1	4	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
12⅝	5⅝	WkWear	.44	4.9	5	24	9	9	9	— ⅛
24	9⅝	WwEngy	n		29	126	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
24½	12	Wrathr	.05e	.3	10	14½	14½	14½	14½	
6½	⅞	WrightH	g			28	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—1-16
18	11	Wynns	s.48	4.0	5	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
15	9⅝	WymBn	.72b	6.1	6	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
		—X—Y—Z—								
18⅝	4⅝	Zimmer	.36	5.9	6	27	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛

Sales figures are unofficial
d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, May 9, 1980

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is selected National Association of Securities Dealers over the counter stocks.

Stock	Bid	Asked
	7½	8
	5⅝	6⅛
	2⅝	3⅛
	6⅝	7⅛
	7⅝	8
	4⅝	4⅝
	29⅝	30⅝
	30	32
	10⅝	11⅝
	26⅝	27½
	28⅝	29⅝
3 13-16	4 7-16	
	10⅝	11
	58	59
	13½	14
	12⅝	13⅝
	27⅝	28⅝
	39⅝	40⅝
	35	36
	3⅝	3⅝
	9⅝	9⅝
	11⅝	12⅝
	77	79
	8⅝	9⅝
	18	18⅝
	3⅝	4
	22⅝	23½
	15	15⅝
	9⅝	9⅝
	12½	13⅛
	11	11⅝
	17⅝	17⅝
	10⅝	10⅝
	16	16⅝
	12⅝	13⅝
	13⅝	14
	34⅝	35
	14	15
	18½	19½
	2⅝	2⅝
	24	24⅝
	14	14⅝
	3⅝	4⅛
	41	46
	42⅝	43½
	6⅝	6⅝
	20½	21½
	34⅝	35⅝
	8⅝	9⅝
	31½	33
	37½	39
	1⅝	2⅛
	16	16½
	2	2½
	7⅝	8⅝
	15⅝	15⅝
	23	25
	12	12⅝
	37⅝	38⅝
	5⅝	6⅛
	29⅝	30
	25	26½
	43⅝	5⅛
	17½	18
	28⅝	29⅝
	14½	15
	19	20
	45⅝	46⅝
	38⅝	39⅝
	1⅝	2⅛
Cycltron	8⅝	9⅛
DanlyM	29	30½
DtaDsg	14⅝	14⅝
DaytMal	15½	17
DBeer	8⅝	8⅝
DekibAg	29⅝	30
DelCanT	10⅝	11⅝
DeweyEl	2⅝	3⅛
DiaCrys	23⅝	24⅝
DianCru	8⅝	9
Docutel	11⅝	11⅝
DollrGn	8⅝	9
DoylDB	23⅝	24⅝
DunkinD	30⅝	31
Duriron	15⅝	16⅛
ERCCp	6⅝	6⅝
EsDrief	22	22⅝
EatnVnce	5⅝	6⅛
EconLab	17⅝	17⅝
ElPasEl	9⅝	10⅛
ElderBe	5	5⅝
EleNucl	7	7⅝
ElModul	8	9⅝
EnrDev	18	19
EnRev	11⅝	11⅝
Entwistl	3⅝	4
EvtOil	37½	39
FabriTk	1⅝	2
FarmGp	26⅝	27⅝
FtBkSys	38	39
FtBostn	17⅝	18⅝
FtEmpS	11⅝	12⅛
FtWnFin	5⅛	5⅝
Flickgr	10⅝	10⅝
FloatPnt	14⅝	17
FlaWatU	8	9
ForestO	25⅝	26⅝
Fortnigt	2⅛	3
FranklCp	8	8⅝
FranklEl	12⅝	13⅛
FreeSG	47⅝	48⅝
GalaxyO	12⅝	13⅝
GaRlEst	10	11
GnReins	82	84
GenRad	38	39
GlobeLf	30⅝	26⅝
GovtEFn	8	8⅝
GreenM	11⅝	12⅝
GreyAdv	43	45
GtFinst	21⅝	23⅛
Gyrodyn	5	6⅝
HahnEW	46	47
Hardwke	6⅝	7⅝
HrpRow	7⅝	8⅝
HarpGp	38⅝	39
Hartfst	15	15½
HeardF	25⅝	26⅝
Heloim	3	3⅝
Hoover	13½	14
HorizRs	3⅝	3⅝
Hyattint	22	23
IMSInt s	18	19
Intraind	5⅝	6½
IntelCp	43	44
IntrcEnr	5	6
IntmlGs	12⅝	12⅝
InBkWsh	11⅝	12⅛
Interst	17⅝	18⅝
IwaSoUt	21⅝	22⅝
Jamsby	18	18⅝
Jerrico	16½	17
JiffyFd	½	⅝
JoslynM	18	18⅝
KalstI pf	17	17⅝
Kalvar	2⅝	2⅝
Kloeckn	19	19⅝
KnapAm	9⅝	10⅝
KateGre	16	16
Kaysam	3	4
KellySv s	25⅝	27
Keuffel	17½	18½
Kimball	12⅝	13⅝
Kinginf	4⅝	5⅝
KlaofG	27⅝	28⅝
KnapeV	16⅝	17⅝
Kratos s	11	12
Kulicke	19⅝	20⅝
Lancaln	21	21⅝
LandRes	3	3⅝
LaneCo	20	21
LibNtLf	17⅝	18⅝
Lflavs	20⅝	20⅝
LidStor	6⅝	7⅝
LinBcsl	43	44
Logelm	12⅝	13⅝
MCIC	5⅝	5⅝
MGFOil	17⅝	17⅝
MSIDat	6	6⅝
MedsGE	15⅝	15⅝
MagelPet	8⅝	8⅝
MajrRl	1⅝	2⅛
Maltkrt	30⅝	31⅝
Marlon s	13⅝	13⅝
MadLP	21⅝	23
MayPet	23⅝	24
MaynOil	12⅝	12⅝
McCorm	26⅝	26⅝
McFarlE	12	12½
McQuay	13⅝	14⅛
MeyerF	22⅝	22⅝
MidarW	17	18
MdldCap	8½	9⅝
MidlRes	13-16	17-16
MidlBks	26⅝	27⅝
Millor	36⅝	37⅝
MissVIG	13⅝	14⅝
Molex	36⅝	37⅝
MonfCol	3⅝	4
MoorePd	23⅝	24⅝
MoranB	26	26⅝
MorgRes	1⅝	1⅝
Morsnin	18⅝	18⅝
MotClub	2	2½
Mueller	28⅝	29
NNCp	23⅝	24⅝
NorsCp	26⅝	26½
NDicCo	16⅝	16⅝
NwldRE	13⅝	14⅝
NJNGas	16	16⅝
NickOG	24	24⅝
NielsnA	23⅝	24⅝
NielsnB	23⅝	24⅝
NbleAf s	34⅝	35⅝
NoCarGs	13⅝	13⅝
NoEOl un	70	72
NwInGs	13⅝	13⅝
NwstPS	16	16⅝
Noxell	17⅝	17⅝
OgilvyM	23	23⅝
OhioCas	35⅝	35⅝
OhFerro	15⅝	16⅝
OtterTP	20	20⅝
PCAInt	6⅝	7⅝
PabstB	11⅝	12
PcGaR	21⅝	22⅝
PauleyP	17⅝	18
PeerlM	10⅝	11⅝
PenaEnt	12⅝	13⅝
Petrolt	45	46
Petitbon	23⅝	24
PierceSS	8⅝	8⅝
Pinkrtn	35	36⅝
PionHiB	28	29⅝
Plastline	⅝	1⅝
Possis	3⅝	4⅝
PresGM	35	36
PrsStevn	31	32
Progrp	⅝	1⅝
PbSvNC	12⅝	12⅝
PuriBen	16⅝	17⅝
PutCD Cap	10⅝	11⅝
QuakrCh	13	14
RagenPr	5⅝	6⅝
Raychm	54	56
Raymnd	29⅝	30⅝
RepNLfe	19⅝	19⅝
RoadEx	24⅝	25⅝
RobbMy s	23	24⅝
Roselon	2⅝	3⅝
Rouse	15⅝	16
RusStov	13	13½
Sadler	3	4
Safeco	33⅝	34⅝
StHelGd	30⅝	31½
StPaul	34⅝	35⅝
ScanDt	1⅝	1⅝
ScrippH	57⅝	62½
Sensor	28⅝	29⅝
SvcMer	10⅝	10⅝
Svcmst s	22⅝	23⅝
ShMed s	16⅝	17⅝
Shawmt	38½	39⅝
SolldStS	8⅝	9⅝
SCalWtr	12	13
SwElSv	12⅝	12⅝
SwnEnr	27½	28⅝
Standyn	20⅝	21
StdMicro	7⅝	7⅝
StdRegs	25⅝	26⅝
StanHP	25	26
SterlSt	4⅝	5⅝
StrawCl	22	23½
SuperEl	9	9⅝
TIME DC	4⅝	5½
Tampax	28	28⅝
Tandem	47⅝	48
TecumP	53	55
TelCmA	21⅝	21⅝
Tennant	25⅝	27
Tiprary	17⅝	17⅝
TomisOil	14⅝	15
TricoPd	27½	30⅝
TroyGld g	4⅝	5
TysonFd	8⅝	9⅝
UnMcGil	11½	12⅝
USEnr	15⅝	16⅝
USSurg	27⅝	28⅝
USTrck	13⅝	14⅝
UVaBsh	24	24⅝
UpPenP	13⅝	14⅝
VaalRs	53½	54⅝
ValBkAr	31	32½
VallecCp	19⅝	20⅝
VanDas	10⅝	11⅝
Velcro s	7⅝	8
VictraSt	7⅝	8⅝
VideoCp	4⅝	5
VaNBsh	12⅝	13⅝
WshEnr	14⅝	16⅝
Weldtrn	2	2⅝
WellsGo	6⅝	7⅝
Wendys	12⅝	13⅝
WstDref	73	74
WDesp	34⅝	37⅝
WHold	58½	59½
WtnMfg	3	3½
WmorC	19	19⅝
WoodLot	19½	20⅝
WrightW	3⅝	3⅝
ZionUtc	24⅝	25⅝

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, May 9, 1980

Banks

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
African Dvl. Bk 7-83	15	7-30	98½	99
Alahli Kuwaii 5½-83	16¾		98	98¾
Allied Irish 6¼-84	19 3/16	9-20	101	101½
Allied Irish 5¼-87	15½	7-2	97½	98
Amex Fin 1982	14⅝	10-22	101	101½
Andelsbanken 7-84	14 5/16	6-4	98⅝	98¾
Arab Intl Bank 6½-83	15 1/16	8-1	97	97¼
Barclays O'seas 5-90	14¼	6-13	97½	98
Bco de la Nacion 8-83	14⅝	7-23	97	97¾
Bco de la Nacion 7-86	19	9-24	100½	101½
Bco do Brazil 6½-82	15 1/16	8-15	99½	100¼
Bco de Mexico 6½-87	—	5-14	97½	98
Bco Pinto 6⅜-85	—	5-15	96½	97¼
Bk Paribas 7⅛-80	13⅝	6-11	99⅝	100¼
Bk Bumiputra 6½-84	16 9/16	10-23	97⅝	98¼
Bk Ireland 5¼-87	16⅛	5-21	97⅝	98¼
Bk Tokyo 5-80	15⅝	5-23	99⅝	100⅝
Bk Tokyo Hdg 6½-81	16 15/16	10-22	101	
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5½-84	15 1/16	8-15	99½	99⅝
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5¼-89	16 9/16	7-25	97⅝	98¼
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5½-93	17 11/16	10-20	100	100½
Buenos Aires 7⅛-86	14⅝	6-5	96½	97⅝
Bco di Roma 6-87/91	15 5/16	10-28	99½	100
BFCE 6¼-83	16 3/16	10-29	100⅝	101⅝
BFCE 6⅝-84	16⅝	8-26	100	100½
BNP 7½-81	19⅝	9-18	102	102½
BNP 7-83	17⅝	9-1	100⅝	101⅝
BNP 5¼-83	14⅝	7-21	99⅝	100⅝
BNP 1982/84	16 1/16	8-21	100⅛	100⅝
BNP 5½-91	16 5/16	8-15	98⅝	99⅝
Bangkok Bk 6½-84	14 15/16	6-27	97⅝	97⅝
BUE 5¼-89	20⅝	6-20	98⅝	98⅝
Bk Worms 5⅝-85	15	6-17	99	99½
Banco Union 7⅝-83	19 13/16	10-1	99⅝	100½
Bk Algeria 8⅝-84	15 5/16	8-9	97	97⅝
Bk Dreyfus 6½-83	19 3/16	9-12	101	101½
BFG Fin. 5½-89/94	14 11/16	7-10	98⅝	98⅝
Bergen Bank 6-89	17⅝	5-29	97	97½
Citicorp 1983	16 1/16	8-27	99⅝	99⅝
Citicorp 1984	15 15/16	5-30	99	99⅝
Citicorp 6-94	18 13/16	6-10	97	97½
Citicorp undtd	19 9/16	7-10	99	99½
Chase 5¼-93	14⅝	7-30	97⅝	98⅛
CCCE 5⅛-85	14 11/16	8-6	97⅝	98½
Credit Agricole 6½-84	14 15/16	6-17	99⅝	99⅝
CCF 7-83	14 9/16	7-11	99⅝	100⅛
CCF 6½-83	14 11/16	7-10	99⅝	100½
CCF 5⅝-85	13 13/16	5-5	97⅝	98⅝
Creditanst 5⅛-84	15⅝	5-21	97⅝	98⅝
Creditanst 5½-91/97	18 7/16	6-16	98⅝	99⅝
Credit Lyon 6⅝-82	14 13/16	8-7	99⅝	100⅝
Credit Lyon 6-83	14⅝	8-12	99⅝	99⅝
Credit Nat'l 5¼-88	14⅝	7-11	98	98½
DG Bank 6¼-82	14 15/16	6-17	99⅝	100⅛
Gotabanken 6-88	15 1/16	5-15	98⅝	98⅝
GZB 7½-81	16 15/16	7-31	99⅝	99⅝
GZB 6-83	19 13/16	10-9	101½	102⅛
GZB 5½-89	15⅝	8-1	98⅝	99⅝
Hydrocarb 7½-82	15 3/16	6-24	99⅝	99⅝
IBJ 6-82	15 1/16	8-15	100	100⅛
IBJ 6½-82	14⅝	11-1	100½	101
IBJ 5½-85	15 15/16	6-3	99⅝	99⅝
IBJ 5¼-87	18⅝	10-15	100⅝	101⅛
Indo-Suez 5½-85	14 11/16	7-25	97½	100
Indo-Suez 5¼-89	14 11/16	7-10	98⅝	98⅝
Westminster Bk 6-84	16 15/16	10-22	101	101½
KOP 6½-83	14⅝	7-23	99⅝	100⅛
LTCB 6¼-81	15	6-15	99⅝	100⅛
LTCB 6⅝-82	14⅝	7-27	102	102½
LTCB 5¼-83	15 1/16	8-15	99⅝	100⅛
LTCB 5¼-85	15⅝	11-10	98⅝	98⅝
LTCB 5¼-86	14⅛	6-13	98⅝	98⅝
LTCB 5½-89	14 3/16	6-9	97½	98
Lloyds Eurofin 7¼-83	13⅝	5-29	99⅝	100⅛
ManHan O'seas 5¼-94	17½	5-29	98½	99
Midland Bank 8-82	15 1/16	5-15	99⅝	100⅛
Midland Bank 7½-83	16⅛	8-21	100⅝	100⅝
Midland Intl 6-87	15 7/16	5-21	98⅝	99⅛
Midland Intl 5-89	15	6-20	100	100½
Midland Intl 5½-93	14⅝	7-23	97⅝	97⅝
Natl Westmin 5½-90	14 11/16	6-23	97⅝	98⅛
Natl Westmin 5¼-94	18⅝	10-14	101⅛	101⅝
Nippon Credit 5¼-85	14 11/16	6-24	99⅝	99⅝
Nippon Credit 5¼-86	14 7/16	7-14	97⅝	98⅛
Pop. Espanol 7¼-81	13⅝	5-29	99⅝	99⅝
Bk Scotland 7¼-83	11⅛	11-10	99½	100
Bk Scotland 5¼-94	19½	7-11	99½	100
SNCF 6½-85/97	14 11/16	8-4	99⅝	99⅝
Stand. & Chart. 6¼-84	13⅝	5-29	99⅝	99⅝
Stand. & Chart. 5½-90	14⅝	9-13	98	98⅝
Stand. & Chart. 5¼-90	17⅛	9-8	100½	101
Sundsvallsbken 6-85	19 11/16	10-8	101⅝	102⅛
Trade Develop 6-86	16⅛	8-21	96	96½
Thai Farmers 7¼-84	16 11/16	6-23	96⅝	97⅛
UBAF 6⅝-82	19 9/16	9-26	101	101½
UBAF 7⅛-82	14⅝	6-9	99⅝	99⅝
Union Finland 6½-82	16 15/16	10-22	101	101½
United O'seas 7-81	14 3/16	5-29	99½	100
United O'seas 6-83	12⅝	11-8	99⅝	99⅝
United O'seas 6-89	19⅝	6-30	97⅝	98⅛
Urquijo Intl 7⅛-81	14 11/16	6-23	99⅝	100
Urquijo Intl 6-86	19 5/16	9-22	100½	101
Wil. Glyn's Bk 6½-84	17 1/16	8-28	100	100½
Wil. Glyn's Bk 5¼-91	18½	9-15	100	100½

Non Banks

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Ensotrol 7-86	19 9/16	9-22	100½	101¼
Escom 8½-82	15⅝	8-15	100	100⅝
General Cable 7½-80	20⅝	9-30	101⅝	102⅛
IC Industries 1991	14 7/16	7-15	96⅝	97⅛
Nat'l Finan. 6-85/93	15⅝	7-7	100½	101½
Thailand 7-84	18⅝	9-17	98⅝	99⅛
Philippines 6½-86	17⅝	10-20	96⅝	96⅝
Sumi Heavy 5¼-83	18⅝	9-16	100⅝	100⅝
Sweden 9⅝ock-91	17⅝	7-18	99⅝	99⅝
Sattel 8-83	20 3/16	10-8	102⅛	102⅝
Sattel 8-84	14⅝	6-9	100⅝	100⅝
Texas Airlines 7-86	20 1/16	7-10	93	94
TVO 9lock-91	15 5/16	5-27	96⅝	96⅝
IHI 5¼-85	15 5/16	10-27	100	100½
Offshore Min. 1986	14⅝	7-21	99⅝	99⅝
Pemex 7-84	14 13/16	7-24	99⅝	99⅝
C.Itoh 5¼-87	19 7/16	9-10	101	101½

Prices supplied by Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, May 8, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
11075	Abtl Prce	$18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
500	Acklands	$14	14	14	— ⅛
2400	Agnico E	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
1900	Agra Ind A	475	475	475	+ 5
48036	Alta Gas A	$27⅝	27	27⅛	— ⅛
122	Alta Nat	$102	100	100	— 2
400	Algoma St	$29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
1310	Andres W A	$12	11⅝	12	+ 1
2825	Asbestos	$35	33	33	— 3
800	Atco A	$20	19½	19½	— ⅛
5826	BP Can	$40	39	39	—1½
16486	Bank N S	$27	26	26⅝	+ ⅛
112	Beth Cop	$21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
975	Bralor Res	$28⅛	28	28	— ⅛
600	Brenda M	$27⅝	27½	27½	
2075	BCFP	$11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
3579	BC Phone	$16	16	16	
8409	Brunswk	$9⅝	9⅛	9½	— ⅛
1000	Budd Con	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
1200	CAE	$15	14⅝	15	— ⅛
1675	Cad Frv	$19	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
17644	Cal Pow A	$16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
5850	Comfio	$17⅝	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
6843	C Nor West	$17⅝	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
50	C Packrs	$30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
2450	Can Perm	$18⅛	18	18	— ⅛
1794	Can Trust	$24	24	24	+ ⅛
8452	CCablesy A	$14½	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
2700	Cdn Cel	$14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
58754	CI Bk Com	$25⅝	24½	25⅛	+ ⅛
11319	CP Inve	$38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
1890	Can Tire A	$23⅝	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
37878	C Ultiles	$21½	21	21½	+ ⅛
2100	Candel Oil	$26⅝	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
500	Cara	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
874	Cassiar	$10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
4400	Celanese	$6¼	6	6	— ⅛
3200	Cherokee	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
2700	Con Distrb	$7½	7⅛	7½	
920	Con Fardv	274	265	265	— 5
100	Conwest	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
24550	Coseka R	$17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
400	Craigmt	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
200	Crush Intl	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
3500	Cyprus	$17⅛	16⅝	17	— ⅛
12320	Czar Res	$14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
59420	Daon Dev	$6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅛
100	Daon A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
9765	Denison	$39	37½	38	—1⅛
2350	Dickenson	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
7093	D Bridge	$15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
2705	Dofasco A	$32	31½	31½	
200	Dom Store	$17	17	17	
80	Du Pont A	$27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	— ⅛
1600	Electhom A	485	485	485	+ 5
800	Emco	$11	10⅝	11	
4350	Falcon C	$9½	9⅛	9⅝	— ⅛
5534	Fibro Nik	$87	85	85⅝	—1⅛
	Fed Ind A	$7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
20	Fed Plan	$36	36	36	+ ½
876	Francana	$13⅝	13½	13½	— ½
12350	G M Res	$6⅛	5⅝	6	— ⅛
2500	G Distrb w	410	400	400	—25
18750	Gibraltar	$11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
100	Goodyear	$19½	19½	19½	
200	Gratt G	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
5125	GL Forest	$46	45⅝	46	
4100	Hard Crp A	220	205	210	— 5
10195	Hawker	$17	16⅝	17	
200	Hayes D	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
842	H Bay Co	$24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	— ⅛
4485	IAC	$11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
200	Indal	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
206	Indusmin	$17	17	17	
2000	Inglis	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
6200	Inland Gas	$13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
22	Intl Mogul	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
9225	Inter Pipe	$16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ½
2900	Ivaco	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
20050	Jannock	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
9607	Kaiser Re	$28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
1500	Kam Kotia	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
2200	Kelsey H	$23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	
2630	Kerr Add	$14½	14⅛	14½	
11904	Labatt A	$21⅝	21½	21½	— ⅛
3800	Lacana	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
825	LOnt Cem	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
2128	LL Lac	$6⅛	6	6	
2300	Lob Co A	480	460	470	+10
3650	Lob Co B	480	465	470	+15
1810	Mclan H A	$13⅝	13½	13½	
29	Esl Mirtic	242	242	242	—13
7020	Mitel Corp	$19	18⅝	18⅝	
450	Molson A	$27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
100	Molson B	$25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
7760	Moore	$35	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
3165	Murphy	$27	26	27	+ ½
89055	Norando	$22⅛	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅛
5776	Norcen	$31⅝	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
1500	Nowsco W	$23½	22⅛	23	— ½
6550	Nu-Wst A	$15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
10000	Oakwood P	$18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
1800	Oshawa A	$7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
826	Pamour A	$11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
2005	PanCan P	$70	70	70	
3100	Pembina	$12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
668	Petrofina	$49½	49½	49½	
35325	Peyto Oils	$23⅝	22	23⅝	+ ⅛
1735	Pine Point	$37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	+ ⅛
7308	Place G	300	285	285	—35
12858	Placer	$45½	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅛
2150	Ram	$19½	18	18	—1½
1020	Redpath	$13⅛	13½	13⅛	+ ⅛
984	Rd Stenhs A	$8⅝	8	8	— ⅛
494	Reichhold	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
1400	Revnu Prp	181	180	180	
1300	Roman	$59	57½	57½	— 1
2210	Rothman	$21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
20700	Sceptre	$13⅛	12½	12⅛	+ ⅛
4	Scotts	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
60530	Shell Can	$30	28½	29½	— ⅛
9849	Sherritt	$12½	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
5200	Sigma	$24	24	24	— ½
4979	S Sears A	$7⅝	7	7	— ⅛
59	Slater Stl	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
25819	Stelco A	$26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
420	Steep R	430	430	430	
4950	Sulpetro B	$17⅝	17	17	— 1
1600	Suncor pr	$26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
380	Talcorp A	$15	14⅝	15	+1⅛
280	Teck Cor A	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
29594	Teck Cor B	$13⅝	13	13	— ⅛
1505	Teledyne	$10	10	10	— ⅛
352	Tex Can	$82	82	82	—1½
693	Thom N A	$16	15⅝	15½	— ⅛
24347	Tor Dm Bk	$27½	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅛
1050	Torstar B	$21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
2600	Traders A	$14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
2400	Trns Mt	$12	11⅝	12	+ ½
5700	Trinity Res	$9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
6296	TrCan PL	$22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
7257	Turbo Cl B	$23	21	22	+1⅛
18515	UGas A	$11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
2150	Union Oil	$35⅝	35	35	— ⅛
500	Un Asbestos	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
1450	U Keno	$27⅝	27	27½	+1½
1400	U Siscoe	$14	14	14	
100	Un Carbid	$31	31	31	— ½
100	Van Der	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
7350	Versil Cor	$23	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅛
1150	Vestgron	$16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
2751	Weldwod	$18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
1100	West Mine	$16	16	16	— ⅛
1200	Weston	$22½	22½	22½	
1100	Willroy	$6	6	6	+ ⅛
1950	Woodwd A	$26⅝	26⅛	26½	— ⅛
1050	Yk Bear	$10⅝	10	10	+ ⅛

Total sales 3,913,893 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, May 8, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
45550	Bnk Mont	$24⅝	23⅝	24¼	+ ¼
130	Can Cmt	$11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
142	CIL	$25	25	25	
725	Con Bath	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
200	Dom TxtA	$12½	12½	12½	
7114	FCA Int	285	280	280	
8015	NatBk Cda	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
6200	Power Cp	$14⅝	14	14⅝	
27030	Royal Bk	$44	42⅝	43⅝	+ ⅛
12769	RoyTrstco	$14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛

Total Sales 695,850 shares.

Canadian Indexes

May 9, 1980

	Close	Previous
Montreal	327.46	335.29
Toronto	1,809.80	1,828.40

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto: TSE 300 Index.

European Stock Markets

May 9, 1980

(Closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
	72.00	73.00
	24.10	24.10
	67.00	67.70
	293.00	295.00
	98.20	98.80
	42.70	42.70
	3.65	3.78
	89.50	87.50
	273.00	274.00
	61.50	60.70
	25.50	25.80
	226.00	222.00
	132.30	132.00
	23.30	23.50
	28.50	28.50
	58.90	60.00
	40.50	40.00
	14.70	14.90
	14.70	14.60
	62.60	62.80
	117.30	117.70
	87.40	86.50
	116.60	119.20
	10.80	11.80
	42.20	43.50
	19.00	18.60
	161.50	160.80
	108.50	107.50
	144.50	143.80
	111.00	110.70
	152.50	152.60
	33.50	31.80
	111.70	111.50
	263.00	263.00
	31.40	31.30
	89.80	88.70

Index: 81.58

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
	2,075	2,100
	295	295
	1,970	1,975
	5,770	5,700
	2,300	2,270
	1,270	1,300
	2,480	2,580
	5,100	5,130
	1,050	1,036
	1,340	1,340
	3,195	3,180
	2,535	2,505
	2,420	2,400
	732	734
	1,326	1,330

Index: 144.99
Previous: 144.63

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
	75.00	74.00
	373.00	367.50
	142.70	143.80
	121.80	119.30
	234.00	233.50
	283.00	280.50
	167.50	164.80
	50.00	49.90
	257.50	251.80
	225.00	224.00
	127.00	124.20
	214.00	213.00
	264.30	263.10
	188.50	184.00
	N.A.	136.00
	205.00	207.00
	70.00	69.00
	398.00	390.80
	122.10	120.50
	26.60	26.00
	380.00	379.50
	132.50	132.00
	154.50	153.80
	247.00	248.00
	187.50	190.50
	219.80	220.50
Kloeckner	43.00	43.80
Krupp	54.10	54.10
Linde	305.90	305.50
Lufthansa	80.00	81.00
MAN	189.00	187.80
Mannesmann	117.30	117.30
Metallgesell.	270.00	271.80
Muench. Ruck	495.00	484.00
Neckermann	131.20	134.00
Preussag	193.00	192.50
RWE.new	171.80	171.30
Schering	188.00	185.00
Siemens	263.00	260.80
Thyssen	71.90	71.00
Varta	146.20	146.00
Veba	138.20	136.70
VEW	107.00	108.00
Volkswagen	186.00	186.30

Siemens Index: 135.03
Previous: 133.96

London

	Close	Prev.
Allied Brew	0.76	0.76½
AA Cp	$12⅛	12⅛
Anglo-Am	0.78½	0.79
Babcock-Wil	0.91	0.93
Barclays Bnk	4.26	4.26
BAT Ind.	2.48	2.45
Beecham Gp	1.17	1.17
BICC	1.22	1.25
BOC Int'l	0.66	0.66
Boots	1.84	1.86
Bowater	1.74	1.76
B.P.	3.26	3.32
Burmah	2.08	2.09
Coats Patons	0.43	0.43
Charter Cons	1.44	1.44
Cadbury Sc.	0.65	0.65
Cons.Gold Fds	4.57	4.57
Courtaulds	0.67	0.67
De Beers	$8.83	8.80
Distillers	1.99	2.02
Dunlop	0.46	0.43
Free St Ged	49⅛	49.00
GEC	3.72	3.75
GKN	2.66	2.68
Glaxo	1.94	1.94
GUS	3.92	3.96
Guinness	0.92	0.92
Hawker-Sidd	1.76	1.76
ICI	3.74	3.78
Imps	0.79½	0.79½
Lonrho	0.79	0.80
Lucas	2.27	2.27
Marks-Spenc	0.88	0.89
Metal Box	2.78	2.78
Plessey	1.46	1.46
Randfontein	$61⅛	61⅛
Rank Org.	1.94	1.94
Reed	1.86	1.88
Rolls Royce	0.48½	0.48½
Royal Dutch	33⅛	33⅛
R.T.Z.	3.61	3.58
Shell	3.48	3.54
Thorn (A)	2.90	2.92
Trafalgar H	0.67	0.67½
Tube Invest.	2.42	2.40
Ultramar	4.68	4.78
Unitd Biscuits	0.75	0.75
Vickers	1.18	1.19
War Loan 3½	32⅛	32⅛
W. Deep	$37½	37⅛
W. Driefin	$73½	72⅛
W. Holding	159.00	60.00
Woolworth	0.61½	0.62½
ZCI	0.25	0.25

F.T. 30 Index: 434.50
Previous: 436.70

Milan

	Close	Prev.
ANIC	8.50	8.50
Bastogi	615.00	611.50
Centrale	9,265.00	9,220.00
ERBA	3,140.00	3,087.00
ErcMarelli	271.00	338.00
Fiat	1,830.00	1,845.00
Finsider	72.25	74.25
Generali	51,510	51,300
IFI	2,269.00	2,258.00
Italcimenti	20,500	20,250
Italgas	811.00	810.00
Italsider	314.50	314.00
LaRinas	130.25	124.50
Montedis	165.00	165.00
Olivetti	2,070.00	2,076.00
Pirelli	1,915.00	1,923.00
Snia Visco	710.00	700.00

BCI Index: 94.28
Previous: 94.11

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	537.80	544.00
Alsthom Atl.	55.00	55.20
BIC	506.00	518.00
Bouygues	628.00	614.00
BSN	949.80	950.00
Carrefour	1,780.00	1,796.00
Cim Lafarge	252.00	252.00
Club Mediter	348.00	346.80
Cofimeg	154.00	152.00
Cie Bancaire	303.80	308.00
CFP	248.00	251.50
CGE	375.00	375.00
CGT	166.00	164.90
Creusot Loire	64.80	64.00
CSF	485.00	488.00
Dumez	647.00	670.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1,305.00	1,314.00
Ferodo	342.00	361.00
Gen Occident	302.00	300.00
Hachette	249.00	250.00
Imetal	111.00	110.00
Legrand	1,467.00	1,466.00
L'Oreal	675.00	678.00
Mach Bull	63.80	64.10
Matra	9,280.00	9,210.00
Michelin	877.00	879.00
Moet Henn	529.00	538.00
Moulinex	78.70	80.70
Nord-Est L.	33.60	34.10
Paribas	235.00	237.00
Penarroya	88.00	84.30
Pernod Ric	300.50	295.50
Perrier	245.20	248.00
Peugeot	217.00	217.00
Poclain	240.50	240.50
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Radiotech.	256.00	258.00
Redoute	454.00	456.00
Rh Poulenc	134.50	135.90
Roussel Uclaf	235.00	240.00
Sacilor	24.40	24.40
St Gobain	130.60	132.00
SkisRossignol	662.00	670.00
Suez	280.00	277.00
Telemecan	837.00	840.00
ThomsonBr	210.10	210.00
Usinor	13.00	13.00

Agefi Index: 132.04
Previous: 132.21

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Alusuisse	1,160	1,170
Bachrle	2,680	2,680
B Boveri	1,775	1,780
Ciba Geigy	1,045	1,075
Cr Suisse	2,145	2,140
Elektrowatt	2,290	2,290
Fisher	805	808
Hoff-Roche B	5,250	5,300
Interfood	5,175	5,250
Jelmoli	1,340	1,330
Landis Gyr	1,345	1,330
Nestle	3,370	3,350
Sandoz	3,410	3,400
Schindler	1,305	1,300
Ste B. Suisse	369	366
Sulzer	2,725	2,730
Swissair	755	760
Swiss Volksbk	1,750	1,755
U.B. Suisse	3,310	3,290
Winterthur	2,520	2,500
Zurich Ins.	14,450	14,500

SBC Index: 320.60
Previous: 319.70

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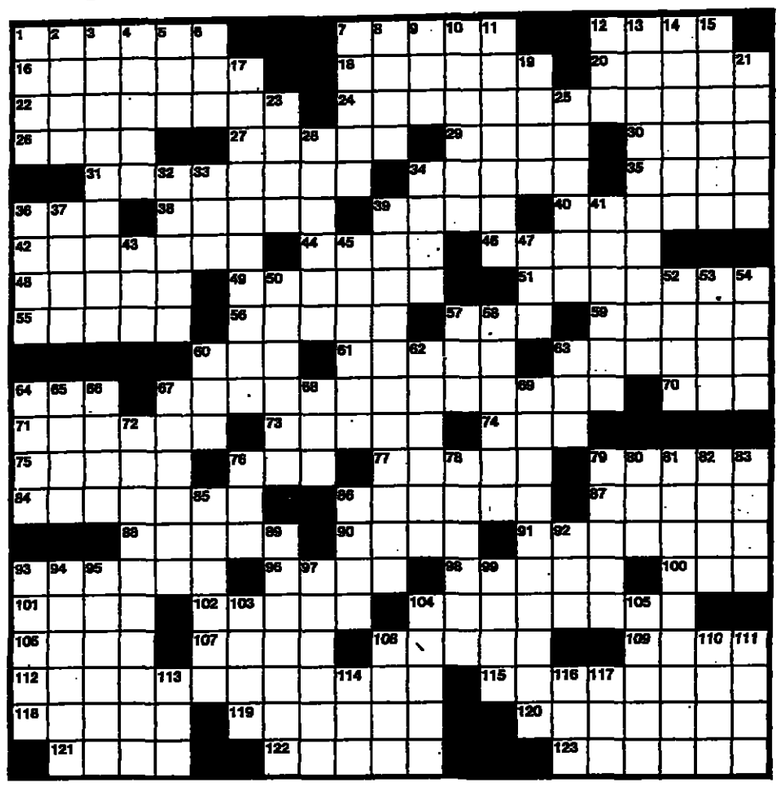
By Vincent L. Osborne



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81 Mother of Solomon
82 Scent
83 Laudatory review
85 Whole
86 Lanyard
89 Small harpsichords
92 Cuckoo
93 ——facie
94 Certain trains
95 Where the Tagus flows
97 Reputed terminal peak
99 Ave!
103 Debunkers' words
104 Navigation hazards
105 Mogul
108 Munich's river
110 "——a Song Go . . ."
111 Mailmen's tours: Abbr.
113 "Shropshire Lad" monogram
114 Wallach
116 Chemin de——
117 Pitcher's stat

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

G	A	B	B	L	E		R	A	T	I	N	G		D	U	N	S
I	N	L	A	I	D		E	D	I	T	O	R	S		U	N	I	T	A	S
S	T	E	R	E	D		G	U	E	Z	M	A	N	E	S	L	A	C	E
T	E	E	N		W	A	U	L	S			D	A	N	T	E		R	T	E
		D	D	E			B	I	T		C	O	U	P	E		A	S	T	O	R
		I	T	I	G	N	T			R	I	A			S	T	E	E	R	
E	A	N		S	W	E	E	T	W	I	L	L	I	A	M		P	R	S	
R	E	G	U	L	A	R		H	O	S	E		T	R	U	S	T			
A	S	H	L	E	Y		P	O	R	E	D		A	C	T	U	A	L	L	Y
S	H	E	E	T		F	A	L	L	S		P	L	A	T	E		A	L	O
M	A	A	S		P	A	R	E	D		P	L	I	N	Y		A	D	A	M
U	R	B		A	L	I	A	S		G	R	A	C	E		K	L	I	N	K
S	E	T	T	L	E	R	S		A	L	A	R	M	S		D	E	L	E	T	E
		S	E	A	T	O		H	O	W	E		P	R	E	S	S	E	R	
	A	B	A		S	O	L	O	M	O	N	S	E	A	L		T	N	S	
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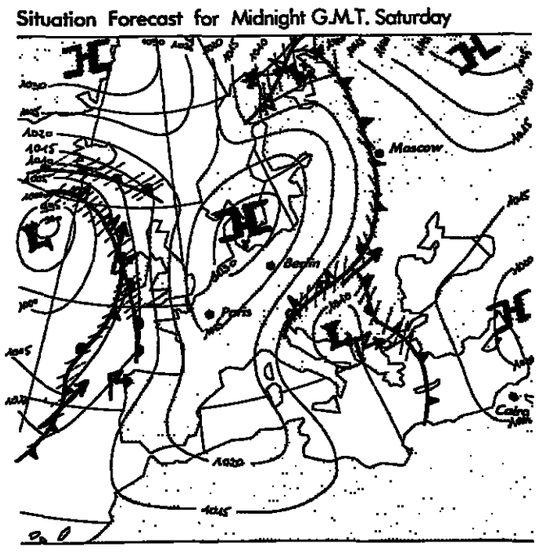
H	O	R	S	E		D	A	D	D	Y		B	A	N		L	E	S		
A	G	O		T	O	S	C	A			W	A	S	S	E		A	S	H	E
H	E	H	A	N	D		C	H	I	C	K	E	N	S		T	H	I	S	
W	E	E	D	E	D		E	N	H	A	N	C	E		W	I	N	E	R	S
	T	A	T	S			S	E	A	S	O	N		A	D	E	S	T	E	

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	18	64	Fair	MADRID	19	68	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	11	52	Fair	MIAMI	26	82	Cloudy
ANKARA	19	64	Cloudy	MILAN	17	63	Fair
ATHENS	22	72	Fair	MONTREAL	10	50	Cloudy
BEIRUT	21	70	Fair	MOSCOW	17	63	Overcast
BELGRADE	19	66	Overcast	MUNICH	8	46	Rain
BERLIN	12	54	Cloudy	NEW YORK	13	55	Fair
BRUSSELS	10	50	Fair	NICE	17	63	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	16	61	Foggy	OSLO	11	52	Fair
BUDAPEST	19	66	Stormy	PARIS	9	48	Overcast
CASABLANCA	20	68	Fair	PRAGUE	6	43	Rain
COPENHAGEN	10	50	Fair	ROME	19	66	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	21	70	Cloudy	SOFIA	13	55	Stormy
DUBLIN	12	54	Foggy	STOCKHOLM	9	48	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	11	52	Overcast	TEHRAN	26	79	Cloudy
FLORENCE	20	68	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	24	75	Fair
FRANKFURT	8	64	Overcast	TOKYO	18	64	Foggy
GENEVA	10	50	Overcast	TUNIS	24	75	Cloudy
HELSINKI	8	46	Overcast	VIENNA	16	61	Overcast
HOUSTON	26	79	Cloudy	WARSAW	21	70	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	20	68	Fair	WASHINGTON	15	59	Fair
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Fair	ZURICH	8	46	Cloudy
LISBON	18	64	Cloudy				
LONDON	11	52	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	20	66	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Midnight G.M.T. Saturday



Thunderstorm, Rain, Snow, Front Movement; Warm Front, Cold Front, Occluded Front, Quasi-Stationary Front

BOOKS

ORWELL

The Transformation

By Peter Stansky and William Abrahams.

Knopf. Illustrated. 302 pp. $12.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

To utter the name of George Orwell is to summon up ominous images of the totalitarian future he imagined in his most famous novel, "1984." So it may come as a surprise to learn from Peter Stansky and William Abrahams' two-volume study of Orwell that the man was not at all like the images we associate with his pen name. In fact, he was largely apolitical throughout the majority of his years. In fact, his ambition was to be a novelist, not a political visionary, and although it would be wholly misleading to suggest that he was ever a part of the modernist movement in fiction that occurred during the time of his writing apprenticeship, he was seriously committed to becoming an artist. In fact, though his name now has a unique ring among 20th-century English writers, Orwell's career was reasonably typical of the times he grew up in.

Yet to get at the truth behind the image is only the incidental purpose of Abrahams and Stansky's project. What they were primarily concerned with when they undertook their study was discovering how Eric Blair, the sensitive, introverted son of an officer in the Bengali civil service, transformed himself into the George Orwell who has come down to posterity. With this in mind, they devoted the first volume of their study, "The Unknown Orwell," published in 1972, to the first 30 years in the life of Eric Blair: his school years at St. Cyprian's and Eton, his service in the Imperial Police in Burma and the years of his writing apprenticeship, when he attempted to atone for his standing in what he designated "the lower-upper-middle class," as well as for his years of service to the British Imperium, by dropping down and out and exploring the netherworld of the poor in London and Paris.

Transformation

Now, in "Orwell: The Transformation," they have traced Blair's life from the acceptance by Victor Gollancz of "Down and Out in Paris and London" in 1932 — when Blair, fearing that his family would be embarrassed by the book, somewhat diffidently suggested that the pen name George Orwell would serve as well as any other — to his return from Spain to England in the summer of 1937 — when, as a consequence of his experiences in the Spanish Civil War, he had finally become George Orwell in character as well as name.

It was not as simple a process — naming an imaginative identity — as it is for most writers who chose a pen name, Stansky and Abrahams argue. It involved, first of all, an acceptance on Blair's part that he lacked sufficient imaginative material to thrive as a novelist, that in order to proceed beyond his third novel and fourth book, "Keep the Aspidistra Flying," he would have to go "down and out" again and gather the material that eventually went into "The Road to Wigan Pier." Second, it involved Blair's politicization — a process so belated and complex that, the authors reason, it was not completed until the last few weeks of Blair's encounter with the Spanish Civil War, when he witnessed first-hand in Barcelona the fratricidal struggle among the political parties of the left that was eventually to cause the defeat of the Republican forces.

Turning Outward

Finally, Eric Blair's transformation into George Orwell involved a psychological metamorphosis. As Stansky and Abrahams put it: "Hatred, rancor and unforgiving responsiveness to pain in any form (the social wound and the battlefield wound) — all these can be animating forces for the writer, and were to be so for Orwell throughout his career. In the novels before 1936 . . . such forces tend to turn inward . . . But once these forces . . . could be turned outward, and he could concern himself with the existence of others, identify with the existence of others, objectify the angers that stirred him and transmute them into a concern for others, which he began to do in 1936 in 'The Road to Wigan Pier' and in 'Shooting an Elephant,' his identity as a writer would come into sharp focus: He would be truly Orwell."

Needless to say, this summary oversimplifies what Stansky and Abrahams are arguing. But that doesn't mean their thesis is knotty. On the contrary, it is presented with considerable charm and eloquence, and serves to gives us a portrait of Orwell so vivid that we can practically picture him entering the room. Most significant of all, their interpretation serves to spike the guns of the many critics who have sniped at Orwell for not being a true Socialist or a consistent champion of the bottom dog. Politics was never the ultimate issue, the authors conclude:

"His life was dedicated to his art as he understood it. He had his intense political and personal concerns: He was not abstracted, as the legend would have it, into a kind of saintliness. The difficulties and pleasures of ordinary life were important to him. But for the man who wrote — as a self-aware, protesting middle-class figure in 20th-century England, heir to a great intellectual tradition of dissent — what he wrote was his overriding concern."

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

Self-Charity That Begins at Home No Crime, Says Forgery-Case Judge

NEW YORK, May 9 (NYT) — Charles Briggins may have written checks using an assumed name, but the only person he intended to fool was his wife, and that, the New York State Court of Appeals ruled this week, does not constitute forgery.

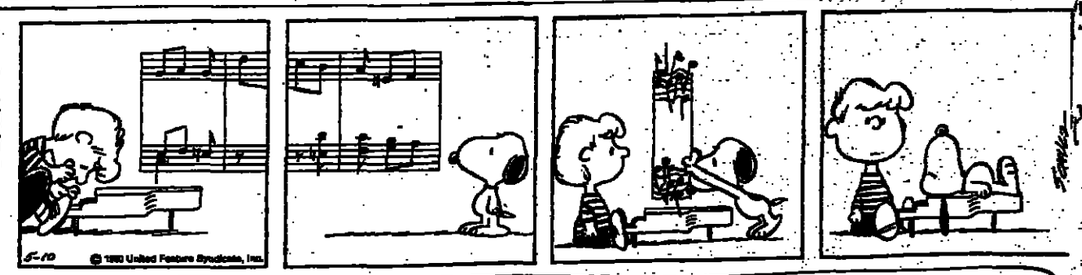
The state's highest court dismissed indictments on two counts of criminal possession of a forged instrument, saying Mr. Briggins' use of the name Garry Morris on checks, a temporary driving permit and an application for a driver's license had to do with domestic, not nefarious, purposes.

The second identity came to light when a Long Island merchant questioned a check drawn on the Morris account. After a scuffle with a security guard, Mr. Briggins was taken into custody and his use of two names was discovered.

He was found not guilty of all charges except the two decided by the court. "For reasons best known to himself," Justice Jacob Fuchsberg said, Mr. Briggins "was intent on keeping his supplemental earnings as a part-time clothing salesman from his wife. He merely used his adopted name as a Samuel Clemens may have used the name Mark Twain or a Mary Ann Evans that of George Eliot."

Mr. Briggins' lawyer said he was not sure what his client was doing with his part-time earnings but that he wanted to spend the money on himself. "These things happen," he said.

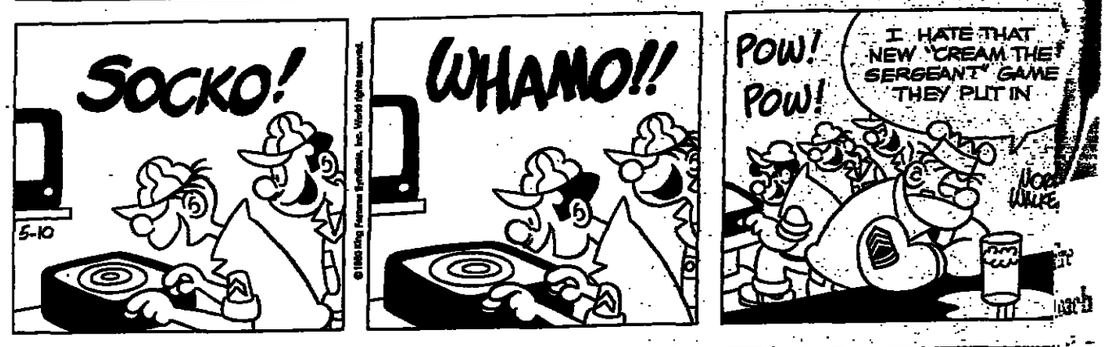
PEANUTS



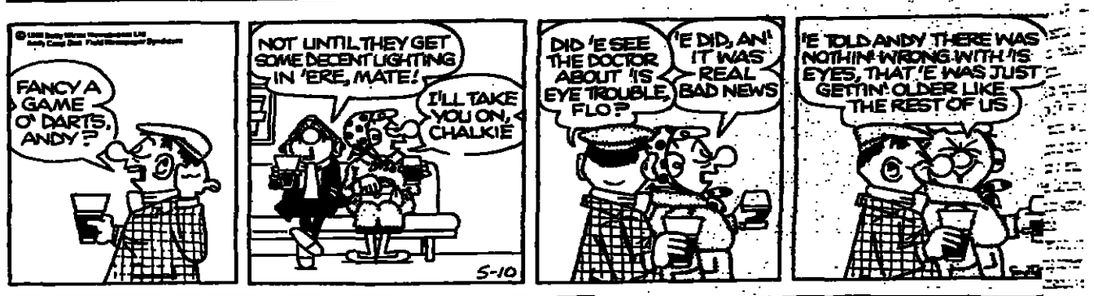
B.C.

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY

JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ZORFE

OSHUE

EMORTH

DOINIE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "_____ _____"

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: INEPT DOGMA KNIGHT SHADOW
Answer: What they couldn't do when "fatso" drank too much—"STAND" HIM

DENNIS THE MENACE

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

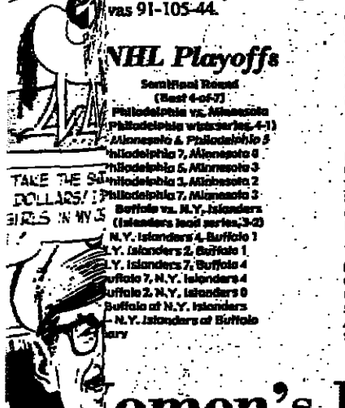
lyers Gain Cup Finals; abres Blank Islanders

ADELPHIA, May 9 (UPI) — f the teams that will play in ley Cup finals has been

hiladelphia Flyers, who put a record 35-game unbeaten arly in the regular season, why they were the NHL's season points champion last y beating the Minnesota Stars, 7-3, to clinch their l series in five games.

Flyers' opponents in the mains unsettled, since the Sabres blanked the New landers, 2-0, to close New dvantage in the series to 3-

again, Bill Barber was the r the Flyers, as he scored ls to tie an NHL record for als — 9 — in a playoff se- mark was set by teammate



Bill Barber

Reggie Leach in a five-game series against Boston in 1976.

Barber, who has 11 goals in the 1980 playoffs, also set a club record for most points in a series with 12. His shorthanded goal in the first period was his third of the playoffs, tying a mark set by Derek Sanderson of Boston in the 1969 playoffs.

Leach added two goals for the Flyers and Rick MacLeish, Bob Dailey and Bobby Clarke had a goal apiece. Goalie Phil Myre remained unbeaten by picking up his fifth win.

Barber gave the Flyers the lead for good, 2-1, at 6:26 of the first period with his shorthander. Leach scored his seventh goal of the playoffs at 12:16 on a power play, before Al MacAdam cut the margin to 3-2 at 17:11 on a power play.

But Dailey shot a 40-footer past Minnesota goalie Gary Edwards 32 seconds before the end of the period and Philadelphia took a 4-2 lead.

Leach got his second goal at 3:33 of the second period and Barber made it 5-2 at 6:02. Rob Flockhart backhanded a rebound past Myre at 14:43, but Clarke closed out the scoring at 16:19 on a 15-foot backhander.

In the Sabres' victory, John Van Boxmeer and Richie Dunn scored power-play goals to back the 22 saves of goalie Bob Sauve, as Buffalo avoided elimination for the second straight game.

The Sabres got off to a 1-0 lead at 1:52 into the first period when Van Boxmeer, a defenseman switched to forward because of injuries, blasted a slapshot from the left face-off circle past the right side of Islander goalie Chico Resch. Dunn got the Sabres' second goal at 14:45 of the second period, netting a shot to Resch's left.

The Sabres are attempting to become only the third team in Stanley Cup history to come back from a 3-0 deficit and take a series. The Islanders know it can be done: They did it to Pittsburgh in 1975.

United Press International

Flyers' Al Hill congratulates Reg Leach on a first-period goal.

Genuine Risk, Derby Winner, In Preakness

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP) — Genuine Risk, upset winner of the Kentucky Derby, will run in the May 17 Preakness Stakes at Pimlico, trainer LeRoy Jolley said today. Genuine Risk, only the second filly to win the Derby in 106 years of the event and the first since Regret in 1915, has won seven of eight career starts. No filly has ever won the Triple Crown, which also includes the Belmont Stakes.

Plugged Nickle and Rockhill Native both will skip the 1-3/16-mile Preakness. Trainer Tommy Kelly said Plugged Nickle, a disappointing seventh in the Derby, "has a little filling in the right hind ankle on the outside where there is a nick." Trainer Herb Stevens said Rockhill Native, fifth at Louisville, "just didn't come out of the Derby to suit me. He just needs a little time off."

Coder, the California colt many tout as the best of this year's 3-year-olds, is in the Preakness field after sidestepping the Derby.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
Toronto	15	9	.625	—
New York	14	9	.609	½
Boston	12	12	.500	3
Milwaukee	11	11	.500	3
Baltimore	11	14	.440	4½
Cleveland	9	14	.391	5½
Detroit	9	16	.360	6½
West				
Oakland	16	11	.593	—
Chicago	15	11	.577	½
Texas	13	11	.542	1½
Kansas City	12	12	.500	2½
Seattle	14	14	.500	2½
California	11	14	.440	4
Minnesota	11	15	.423	4½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	15	7	.682	—
Chicago	12	10	.545	3
Philadelphia	11	10	.524	3½
St. Louis	12	12	.500	4
Montreal	10	14	.417	6
New York	8	16	.333	8
West				
Houston	17	8	.680	—
Cincinnati	17	10	.630	1
Los Angeles	14	11	.560	3
San Diego	13	13	.500	4½
Atlanta	8	15	.348	8
San Francisco	8	19	.296	10

guins Fire son as Coach

BURGH, May 9 (AP) — ilson, was fired yesterday as of the National Hockey s Pittsburgh Penguins.

Penguins ended the regular seven games below .500 with its. The season record was 3, putting them third in their and in 13th place overall. President Vincent Bartimo We will be looking for some- o can motivate people."

ion, 52, earned a reputation ker during his playing career. e played in 580 consecutive with Detroit, Chicago and o before finishing his active with the New York Rangers . Prior to coming to Pitts- he coached three other NHL Detroit, Los Angeles and lo. His three-year Penguin vas 91-105-44.

NHL Playoffs

Semifinal Round
(Best 4-of-7)
Philadelphia vs. Minnesota
Philadelphia wins series, 4-1)
Minnesota 6, Philadelphia 5
Philadelphia 5, Minnesota 3
Philadelphia 3, Minnesota 2
Philadelphia 7, Minnesota 3
Buffalo vs. N.Y. Islanders
(Islanders lead series, 3-2)
N.Y. Islanders 4, Buffalo 1
N.Y. Islanders 2, Buffalo 1
N.Y. Islanders 7, Buffalo 4
Buffalo 7, N.Y. Islanders 4
Buffalo 2, N.Y. Islanders 0
Buffalo at N.Y. Islanders
N.Y. Islanders at Buffalo
ary

Red Smith

Just a Couple of Crazies

NEW YORK, May 9 (NYT) — After one of his Academy Award performances on television, Roberto Duran, then the lightweight champion of the world, went home to Panama City, where friends made a fuss over him. "You were terrific," they told him, "sensational, and in wonderful shape. How did you ever do it?"

"Well," Roberto said, "there are these two crazy old men."

He was talking about Ray Arcel and Freddie Brown, who have superintended his training, doctored his wounds and planned his ring tactics since Duran was getting ready to punch Ken Buchanan loose from the title eight years ago. Now Duran is going after another title, the World Boxing Council segment of the welterweight championship now in possession of Sugar Ray Leonard.

Tamer

The June 20 match in Montreal is one buffs have been looking forward to since Leonard emerged from the 1976 Olympics and started domesticating predators named Luis Vega, Willie Rodriguez and Vinnie DeBarros.

Because Leonard is flashy and undefeated and five years the younger. He may or may not be the better man and he definitely will not have better handlers in his corner than those two crazy old men.

Ray Arcel is 80, going on 60. He has handled 18 world champions and uncounted contenders. When Joe Louis was heavyweight champion, Arcel toted so many challengers out of the ring — he used the clean-and-jerk technique — that he became known as The Meat Wagon. If there is anything he doesn't know about physical conditioning, boxing strategy and mending cuts, then Freddie Brown knows it.

During the 1930s and '40s, boxing brought Arcel together with Carlos Eleta of Panama, but Ray had retired to the steel business and they hadn't seen each other for years when Ray got a message to telephone Eleta in Panama City. This was early in 1972.

Eleta said he had a young fighter who needed Arcel's help. Ray said gee, Carlos, he really couldn't afford to take time from his job and, anyway, he had been away from the game a long time. Carlos said please, Ray, for an old friend.

Master of Disguise

So it came about that Arcel went to Panama to train one Peppermint Frazier for a match with Nicolino Loche of Argentina, the 140-pound champion. In Panama City he bought dungarees, a work shirt, army shoes, a straw sombrero and dark glasses and went incognito to watch Loche spar.

"Loche," he told Frazier, "has a trick of backing into the ropes, and as the opponent follows him he grabs the opponent, spins him and punches. Don't you follow him. If he motions for you to come in, you beckon him out to the center of the ring."

Eluding entrapment, Frazier outpointed the champion in 15 rounds. Now, Eleta said, he had a lightweight named Duran who needed Ray's help. Ray said he couldn't possibly take more time away from his job. Carlos said please. So at Ray's suggestion, Freddie Brown was brought in to do most of the work, with Arcel moving in a little before each fight.

Some months after taking Buchanan's title, Duran was knocked down and outpointed by Esteban DeJesus in a nontitle bout. When they got a return match, Ray told Duran: "Now, listen carefully. When DeJesus knocked you down, you were starting to throw a right hand and he beat you to it with a hook. He'll be expecting the right hand again.

"I know you are angry, eager for revenge, want to take him out as fast as you can. Don't do it. Just stick, stick, stick and move until I give the word." Duran outboxed DeJesus for 10 rounds. Finally, Ray said, "Now!"

K.O., 11.

Head Start Project

Arcel believes deeply that surprise can be a highly effective weapon. Forty years ago he was handling Billy Soose, a skillful boxer who won the middleweight championship without a real knockout punch. On his way to the title, Soose encountered Ernie Vigh, a tough customer with plenty of left hook and hardly any neck.

In a startling reversal of his usual techniques, Soose walked out in the opening round and fetched Vigh a full right-hand smack on the potato. Vigh went down on his face, arms flung wide. He got up and went the distance, but Soose had broken from the gate in front and he never looked back.

Another favorite was a preliminary boy who, backpedaling in wide circles, kept pleading with Arcel to throw in the towel of surrender. "Punch," Ray said. "He's as tired as you are."

Pursued and pursuer completed another circuit. "The towel," Ray's boy gasped. "Throw the towel, Ray."

"Nobody in my corner quits," Ray said.

Once more they circled. "Please throw the towel, Ray," the tiger said. "I won't be around again."

Blue Jays Rout Angels, 9-2

From Agency Dispatches

ANAHEIM, Calif., May 9 — John Mayberry hit a two-run homer and Otto Velez had four hits and scored three runs last night, enabling the Toronto Blue Jays to set a club record of six straight victories with a 9-2 rout of the California Angels.

The Blue Jays collected 14 hits and pounded Dave Frost (3-3) for eight hits and five runs in 4⅓ innings.

Damaso Garcia's fourth-inning single drove in the first two Toronto runs. Singles by Al Woods and Barry Bonnell and a wild pitch gave the Blue Jays three more runs in the fifth.

Mayberry's two-run homer, his sixth of the season, came off reliever Alfredo Martinez in the seventh, and the Blue Jays added two more runs in the ninth.

Mariners 4, Tigers 3

In Seattle, first baseman Lance Parrish's wild throw home allowed pinch-runner Tom Paciore to score the winning run, capping a four-run ninth that gave the Mariners a 4-3 victory over Detroit. Rick Honeycutt became the major leagues' first six-game winner.

Brewers 9, Orioles 1

In Milwaukee, Don Money hit a three-run homer, Gorman Thomas had a two-run shot and Sixto Lezcano homered with the bases empty to give the Brewers a 9-1 victory over Baltimore. Money and Lezcano hit successive homers in a five-run Milwaukee first. Moose Haas (3-3) and Bob McClure combined on a four-hitter as Milwaukee snapped a three-game loss streak.

White Sox 8, Royals 2

In Chicago, rookie Left-hander Britt Burns scattered nine hits and Claudell Washington had a pair of RBI singles to pace the White Sox to an 8-2 victory over Kansas City. The first of Washington's run-scoring hits came in a three-run second; the other highlighted a similiar uprising in the fifth, when Chicago chased Paul Splittorff (3-2).

Padres 9, Cubs 6

In the National League, in Chicago, Kurt Bevacqua's two-run pinch-single and Jerry Turner's steal of home capped a four-run eighth-inning rally that lifted San Diego to a 9-6 victory over the Cubs. Chicago slugger Dave Kingman will miss at least three games after suffering a jammed right shoulder as he fell while scoring in the fifth.

Major League Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Diego	002 100 141	9	11	0
Chicago	100 050 000	6	11	2

Lucas, D'Acquisto (5), Shirley (7), Flingers (8) and Fahey; Reuschel, Sutter (8), Capilla (9), Caudill (9) and Foote. W— Shirley, 2-1. L— Sutter, 2-2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Baltimore	000 010 000	1	4	1
Milwaukee	000 100 00x	9	12	1

D.Martinez, Hartzell (1) and Dempsey; Haas, McClure (8) and B.Martinez. W— Haas, 3-3. L— D.Martinez, 1-1. HRs—Baltimore, L.May (1). Milwaukee, Money (4), Lezcano (5), Thomas (4).

Kansas City	010 000 001	2	9	1
Chicago	030 030 11x	8	12	1

Splittorff, Poffin (5), Busby (7) and Wathan; Burns and Kimm. W—Burns, 3-2. L—Splittorff, 3-2. HR—Kansas City, White (1).

Detroit	010 200 000	3	6	1
Seattle	000 000 004	4	8	1

Morris, Lopez (9) and Dyer; Honeycutt and L.Cox, Stinson (8). W—Honeycutt, 6-0. L—Morris, 3-4. HR—Detroit, Wockenfuss (2).

Toronto	000 220 202	9	14	0
California	000 000 020	2	6	0

Mirabella, J.McLaughlin (9) and B.Davis; Frost, Clear (5), A.Martinez (7), Montague (9) and Donohue. W—Mirabella, 3-1. L—Frost, 3-3. HR—Toronto, Mayberry (6).

Clarity Begins at Home: Toronto's Self-Delusion

By Thomas Boswell

ANAHEIM, Calif., May 9 (WP) — When a truly awful baseball team, such as the Toronto Blue Jays, wakes up in first place on a May morn, the reaction of the typical fan is to murmur, "How nice."

That, of course, is wrong. Nothing is crueler in a cruelly lifelike sport than the way baseball nurtures ridiculous hopes each spring and plays on the most basic of human frailties — self-delusion.

The Blue Jays, who, over the three previous years of their existence, have established themselves as the worst team in the 80-year history of the American League, are only the most recent victim.

Perhaps only those whose young lives were marked by adolescent affairs with abominable clubs can understand the pernicious influence of publishing league standings before the Fourth of July.

To wit, the Blue Jays this season have a chance to tie the Washington Senators of 1961-1964 as the only AL club ever to lose 100 games in four straight seasons.

Now, however, the Blue Jays are in first — and by some inexplicable baseball code, they are compelled to make jest of themselves by talking about winning the pennant.

"I'd say we've improved about a million percent," said third baseman Roy Howell.

Heaven help this team that had the worst pitching in baseball last year, and wouldn't know a fundamental if it tripped on one. It's falling for the oldest, saddest gag in baseball: That you can transform yourself overnight.

Tuesday night, the Blue Jays beat the defending Western champion Angels, 3-2, in a game in which they ought to have been obliterated.

Up Against the Walls

At one point, three consecutive Angels tagged balls, but outfielders pulled one out of the seats, caught one at the top of the wall and snagged one with a lunging catch in the gap in right-center.

In the seventh inning, Howell, so sick with the flu he couldn't start, pinch-hit a two-run homer that proved to be the game-winner. In the eighth, the Angels loaded the bases for MVP Don Baylor — who hit into a double-play.

In the ninth, Joey McLaughlin walked the bases full, courting disaster. In came lefty Jerry Garvin, career record 14-31. But the Angels, through miscalculation, were left with only southpaw hitters. So Garvin got the save. The Blue Jays, to a man, thought they had won a textbook game.

The painful aspect about every terrible team that desperately wants to become good is that it refuses to accept going through a phase where it is merely bad.

It is a rare player who has the wisdom that Rick Monday demonstrated several years ago when, as a Chicago Cub, he was asked during a fast Cub start, "What's the difference between this season and last season?"

"Last year, we had to play 162 games," said Monday. "This year we've only had to play 24."

Double-Digit Deflation

Fortunately for the Blue Jays, the man most responsible for their modest turnabout — 64-year-old rookie Manager Bob Mattick — is a baseball realist. "Our goal for '80," he said, gazing down on the rest of the American League from first place, "is not to lose 100 games [they lost 109 last year]. If we keep playing like we are, we have a chance."

That is the man the Blue Jays need. The white-haired, pipe-smoking Mattick has brought three things to the team: relaxation, solid baseball judgment and competent, fundamental coaching.

For more than 30 years, Mattick has been one of the most respected scouts and player-personnel executives in baseball. His signees include Frank Robinson, Vada Pinson, Curt Flood, Rusty Staub, Bobby Grich, Don Baylor, Darrell Porter, Gorman Thomas, Sixto Lezcano, Ellie Valentine, Warren Cromartie and Gary Roenicke.

His reputation was established. He didn't need to manage. He was the guy who picked managers. But he couldn't pass up the chance, just once. "I figured if they had the guts to keep offering the job to me," he said, "then I had the guts to accept it."

"You've got to be the dumbest SOB I ever met," Gene Mauch told Mattick, not joking, since he felt the respected Mattick was above the indignity of being held accountable for the Jays' sins.

"Don't worry," Earl Weaver told the rookie mentor. "The fans don't start booing until July."

omen's Presence in Sport Is Paying Off

By Neil Amdur

YORK, May 8 (NYT) — March 16 and April 13 of , 17-year-old Tracy Austin r tournaments and collected 2, earning more money than seven top male tennis play- ed during the entire 1979 Austin's rewards were not a

ding to recently released s of the United States Ten- ociation, the top three wom- — Martina Navratilova, nd Billie Jean King — col- outearned Bjorn Borg, Borg, Connors and Jimmy Connors ear by $192,731.

earnings do not take into commercial endorsements itions, in which players are ed specific sums whether n or lose. And some of the ey events for men have yet lace. But achieving equality ssional tennis represents the iking example of women's d acceptance in sports.

opportunities are much says Jerry Diamond, exec- rector of the Women's Ten- ociation. "We now have 350 playing professional tennis de for a living. Three or rs ago there were only 80 or rs."

counts and a $9.25-million oney circuit are not the only s of success. Officials on on winter championship d its "futures" circuit for nked players, report signifi- ndance increases. And five op events for women this the Avon finals, Clairol Family Circle Cup, Murjani mships and the current nent of Champions — have vised nationally.

Unrestricted

s parity between the sexes d to tennis. Nancy Lopez's f victories last year created ressive following for wom- f, which is continuing. A s professional basketball recently completed its sea- son, with increased atten- many cities.

Long-distance running offers few financial rewards, but it has opened competitive doors. Last October, for example, 1,800 women ran the New York City Marathon. Grete Waitz of Norway won in 2 hours 27 minutes 33 seconds, the first time any woman had broken 2:30 in a marathon.

As school athletic programs for girls have expanded, their "unfeminine" stigma fading, participation has increased significantly. In 1970-71, only 62,211 girls participated in track and field at the high school level; in 1978-79, the figure was 430,266. In July and August women will compete in 14 sports on the Olympic program at Moscow, including yachting, shooting and equestrian events. That is more than double the number of sports in which female athletes participated at the 1948 London Games.

Increased coverage of women's sports and corporate sponsorship seems to have accelerated the competitors' desires to succeed. "It's pretty difficult to just sit back when there is so much opportunity out there," said Andrea Jaeger, whose pigtails, two-handed backhand and baseline style are reminiscent of Austin and Chris Evert Lloyd at the same stage. Having turned pro at age 14, however, Jaeger has a head start on both.

Often, however, significant advances for female athletes have come, unwelcomed by some, from unexpected quarters. Last week's confusion over Rosie Ruiz running the Boston Marathon developed primarily because no official charted her race.

Only the first 100 runners were logged at each of the six checkpoints along the 26-mile 385-yard stretch, and none were women. "Now we'll have to have another checker check the women," said Jock Semple, the veteran Boston official who tried to chase a female entry off the course in 1967, when women were forbidden. "Just another headache."

The Word

Growing pains continue in women's intercollegiate athletics, where financing has become a delicate issue between the sexes. "The important word is 'P.R.,' " says Nancy Lieberman of Old Dominion College, voted the nation's outstanding woman basketball player last season.

In international competition, parity is even further afield. The longest race for women in the Olympics is still restricted to 1,500 meters. No female marathoners there. And there has never been a woman on the International Olympic Committee. Between 1961 and 1977, only one, Inger Faith of Britain, presided over an international federation of an Olympic sport — archery.

Dr. Uriel Simri, sport historian with the Wingate Institute for Physical Education and Sport in Israel, says that "Male chauvinism should not be considered the main cause for the underdevelopment of women's sports." This statement, he hastens to add, does not dismiss chauvinism entirely as a causative factor. But, according to Simri, "One has to realize that female athletes often had to overcome opposition from within their own sex group."

As for women in sports today, Simri believes emancipation has arrived. At least some professional female athletes have the checks, popularity and challenges to prove it.

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May 11 — Los Angeles at Philadelphia
May 14 — Philadelphia at Los Angeles
x-May 16 — Los Angeles at Philadelphia
x-May 18 — Philadelphia at Los Angeles
x-If necessary

Transactions

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association
LOS ANGELES—Suspended Spencer Haywood, forward, indefinitely for conduct disruptive to the team.

FOOTBALL
National Football League
DENVER—Signed Golden Richards, wide receiver, and Jeff Knapple and Jeff Lamb, quarterbacks.
NEW YORK JETS—Signed Mike Cefalo and Rich Cummins, guards; Sam Bowers and Ed Gallagher, tackles; Dave O'Dell, linebacker; Rav Michonczyk, defensive end; and Dwight Slatter, running back.
SEATTLE—Signed Dave Lashle, Lionel Mocklin, Greg Searcy, and Jeff Wright, wide receivers; Joe Nason, Skip Johnston, and Mike Smith, punters; Gary Carr, running back; Byron Boyd, cornerback; and Rex Varn, safety.
TAMPA BAY—Signed Garrett Jurgaitis, tight end.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League
MONTREAL—Signed Claude Ruel, head coach, for the 1980-81 season.
PITTSBURGH—Fired Johnny Wilson, head coach.

Connors Upset By Amritraj in N.Y. Tournament

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, May 9 — India's Vijay Amritraj pulled a major upset at the $500,000 Tournament of Champions at Forest Hills yesterday by ousting No. 2 seed Jimmy Connors, 6-4, 4-6, 6-3. The match was completed after being suspended by rain Wednesday.

Amritraj, who now has beaten Connors in four of nine lifetime meetings, including twice this year, had won the opening set Wednesday and was leading, 2-1, in the second when play was stopped. Connors, came back to win the second set with breaks in the seventh and ninth games.

Connors broke Amritraj for the third time in a row to begin the final set, but Amritraj broke back in the second game and made the decisive break at love in the eighth.

Amritraj will play Victor Pecci in the quarterfinals. Pecci advanced with a 6-1, 6-4 victory over Andrew Pattison. Top seed John McEnroe blitzed Terry Moor, 6-1, 6-2, while No. 4 seed Eddie Dibbs was upset by Raul Ramirez, 6-4, 6-3, despite sweeping the first four games. Vitas Gerulaitis stopped Peter McNamara, 6-4, 7-6.

In Perugia, Italy, top-seeded Chris Evert Lloyd was hard-pressed to defeat Yvonne Vermaak, 6-2, 1-6, 6-0, yesterday in second-round play of the $100,000 Italian Women's Tennis Championships.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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PAGE 16 & 13 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS

Art Buchwald

Imaginary Sayings For Mother's Day

WASHINGTON–It is only fitting for "Mother's Day" to print some of the things that a mother dreams of hearing:

"Hi, Mom, dinner's ready."

"Hey, Ma, would you like to go surfing with us this afternoon?"

Buchwald

"I've done the laundry, put out the trash and cut the lawn. What else do you want me to do, Mom?"

"You're a really good driver, Ma. I hope I can park a car as well when I get my license."

"All my friends say 11 o'clock is a ridiculous hour to have to be home, but I told them you wouldn't demand it unless you had a good reason."

"Mrs. Jones, I love your son, George, but I don't think he would be half the person he is if it hadn't been for the way you raised him."

"Hi, Mom, this is Sally. Your son, Eddie, just walked out of the house. Would you like to come and live with me?"

"Mrs. Eberhardt, as your daughter's boss, I am proud to say when it comes to hard work she's a chip off the old block."

"I can't believe you're Arthur's mother, not with legs like that."

"Ma, Willie is taking me to the church bazaar — we're walking."

"Good catch, Mrs. French. You saved the game for us."

"Mom, I have a problem and you're the only one I trust to help me solve it."

"Ma, have you ever thought of doing TV commercials for Oil of Olay?"

"Mother, do Lady Macbeth for us again as you did it in college."

"Don't get up, Mom. We'll find it."

"Mother, I'm opening a consulting firm. Would you like to be my partner?"

"Ma, I know where my sneakers are."

"Hey, Mom, can you come over for dinner Thursday? We want all our friends to meet you."

"This bikini is too small for me, Ma. Maybe it will fit you."

"Well, my Mom would make a better president than either Carter OR Reagan."

"As Eleanor's creative writing teacher, I can now see where she inherited her imagination and humor."

"There was this big mudslide, Mom, but I didn't go down it because I knew I would only mess up my clothes and the kitchen."

"I would hate to be Aunt Emma's child. She can't relate to kids the way you do."

"Okay, Mrs. Birnbaum. We're playing five-card stud, jacks or better to open, and it's your deal."

"I'm home Mom. You don't have to wait until the end of Johnny Carson before going to sleep."

"Here's your present, Ma. I made it myself."

"Mother, I need you."

Mary Blume

Philip Johnson and Les Halles

NEW YORK (IHT) — The problem of what to do with the site of Les Halles, now into its second decade of wheeling, dealing and wrangling, is finally on its way to solution. Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac has pushed through a plan that includes a luxury hotel, a low-cost housing project intended to mask the hideous ventilator for which no one will take the blame, something called vegetal architecture in the form of clusters of trees and, possibly, such subsidiary delights as the world's biggest aquarium and an underground billiard parlor.

The ensemble is to be completed, suitably enough, in 1984. It will undoubtedly be a monument to the crass venality and power politics that inspired its construction. Well, as Philip Johnson says, a culture gets the architecture it deserves.

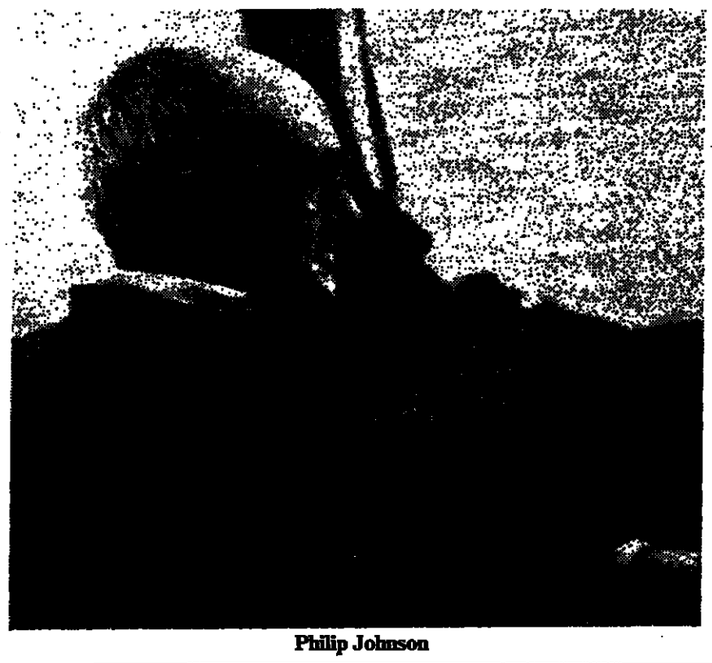
As Philip Johnson also says, Les Halles could have been the greatest architectural statement in the world.

Mr. Johnson speaks from a position of eminence that is both physical — he is chatting in his office high in the Seagram building, which he built with Mies van der Rohe, and with Johnson-designed buildings in his view to the north, south, east and west — and moral, for he is one of the world's most distinguished architects and writers on architecture; a man, says Vincent Scully, with "a perception at once realistic and ironical of what architecture is all about."

He studied history and Greek at Harvard and didn't turn a hand to architecture until he was 34 (the house he built for his thesis still stands on Ash Street in Cambridge). Lean, sharp and droll, he is an acerbic critic and, above all, a great appreciator who has described his own style as functional eclecticism. It is, he says, impossible to do architecture without a background of ideas: "I couldn't design without history at my elbow all the time."

Johnson was on the jury that chose the Piano and Rogers design for the Georges Pompidou Center at Beaubourg — "I was the most influential member of the jury because I came from out of town with a briefcase" — and he considers the building, which he voted for, a success in expressing the trends of its time — "only too well," he adds, referring to the crowds that make the center almost inaccessible.

He of course knew and loved the old Halles and has followed plans to rebuild it.



Philip Johnson

He saw the plan by Ricardo Bofill that was canceled by Chirac after building had begun: "I liked part of it. Bofill is a very able architect. He and I are practically alone in thinking that." He saw the new Chirac plan. At that point Marc Emery, French editor of the magazine L'Architecture d'Aujourd'hui, went to New York to enlist Johnson's help.

What Emery, who studied urban planning in the United States for two years, had in mind was to present alternative solutions: a competition for which there would be no prize since Chirac's plan had been accepted, but which would serve as a form of positive criticism and as a reservoir of ideas. Philip Johnson agreed to be a member of the jury. "The jury," he said, "was a democratic one — in other words, a howling mob."

Despite the fact that it had been hastily organized, the competition, held this winter, attracted 600 entries from 2,000 individual and teams of architects. "For an international competition in which there is nothing to be won, that's not bad," Emery said later in Paris. The projects ranged from something called "Homage to Robespierre" to a giant pinball machine, and winners came from Minneapolis, Paris, Florence, Atlanta, Milan and New York.

"In my opinion there are 10 projects which are realistic and which we can fight for," Emery said. "There are others which are brilliant but perhaps too utopian, but one must have some utopias in life, especially in architecture."

The competition attracted little attention and Chirac dismissed the whole affair as a tempest in a teacup. Chirac was further quoted as having said he tried to contact Philip Johnson in Paris but that Johnson did not have time to see him. In fact, says Johnson, he was unable to get in touch with Chirac who finally called back at 8 p.m. on the eve of Johnson's departure for New York.

Looking back on the affair, Johnson feels no personal or political dislike for the mayor of Paris — "If I were French, I'd probably vote for Chirac, awful as he is," he says.

Strong Feelings

But he feels very strongly about what has been done so far in Les Halles and about Chirac's project, which he describes as cosmetic, with the "vegetal architecture" presenting a non-architectural solution to an architectural problem: Of the recent constructions in Les Halles, he politely says. "I like the ticket spitters in the Metro."

Nor, expectedly, does he have anything positive to say about the terrible new buildings in Paris although he does approve the siting of the skyscrapers of La Defense on the edge of Paris — "If you're going to do your nastinesses, do them out of town," he suggests.

One of the problems from the start at Les Halles is that the company in charge of the building program, SEMAH, awards commissions to various architects without considering the site as a whole — "rather like asking several composers to write one symphony, in other words impossible," Marc Emery says. Deliberate incoherence in a country said to value reason! But as Philip Johnson observes, the French are most perplexing:

"Why is Picasso the greatest French painter and Le Corbusier the greatest French architect and neither of them French? Why did the government give Le Corbusier a great funeral in the Louvre but never use him? Why is it that the French can't make a bad omelette and we can't make a good one?"

One of Philip Johnson's most famous sayings is, "You cannot not know history." In contemporary France the word history is an excuse for hidebound inactivity. Yet it was France that produced Beaubourg. "Who built a cultural thing in the modern style? The French, not the Germans or the British," Johnson says.

Respect for History

"You have to know history, you have to respect it. You can respect it by thumbing your nose at it, by Beaubourg," he says. "The French have the best historical background in the world — the facade of the Louvre. They could build straight in that line that culminates in the Opera. Boy, that place is a statement, even if there's no place to sit."

Johnson's books are translated into many languages, but not French. He is visited by many young architects, none of them French. Still, Marc Emery says, there are lots of good young French architects on the way up and that the French future may well be bright. But in the meantime, what does one do about the catastrophe of Les Halles?

"Cry," Emery says. "The Chirac project could hardly be worse because it is a nonentity, a suburban design for the greatest site in Paris."

Still, there is hope, he says. "You can draw trees on a plan but can you be sure they'll grow? Have you ever seen trees grow out of concrete?"

And if they don't grow, he says, we can start over: "In 15 years we can have another competition and design the whole thing again."

Better luck next time seems cold comfort indeed. In the meantime, if architecture reflects its times, the story of Les Halles says all too much about present-day France. Philip Johnson puts it his own way:

"Sex, food and art are the only important things. The French know about food."

PEOPLE

Danny Kaye to (French Decorati

Everyman's funny guy Kaye, will be decorated French government and re order of Officier des Arts at a special ceremony at The award, which previo awarded also to the lat Chaplin, is one of the hig ors that can be bestowed foreigner by the French ment. Not bad for the mar played both Hans Christia son and Walter Mitty.

* * * *

Iran's ambassador to t Nations, Mansour Farh asked California State Un Sacramento to remove from a list of candidate professorship. Farhang's came as California l threatened to block passa budget for state colleges i motion for Farhang on l the school faculty, v dropped. "The people of should be outraged at th tion that the taxpayers man who represents the Iran in the United Nati California Assemblyman Duffy, vice chairman of t ful Ways and Means Com

* * * *

Princess Margaret cut visit to Malaysia because stomach pains and flew Britain on her supersonic She had been on a two-we visit to the Philippines, and Malaysia. An offi "The change of climate might have caused the str set."

* * * *

Princess Juliana, who the Dutch throne on her day on April 30 in favor est daughter, now Queei will receive 1,325,000 ($662,500) a year from th der a government bill ju parliament today. The bi ing civil list payments as 1, 1980, also provides a amount of 780,000 ($390,000) for her husba Bernhard. Juliana, who r the title of princess upor down after nearly 32 monarch, has said she int main active in public life.

—SAMUEL JU

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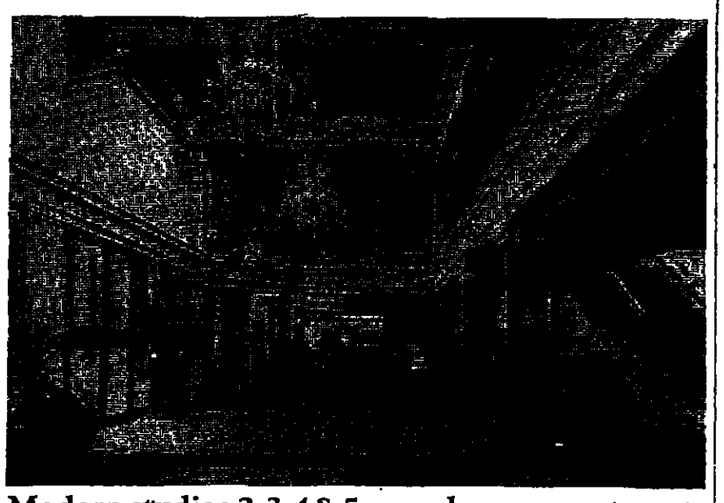

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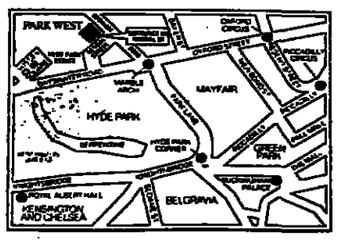

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